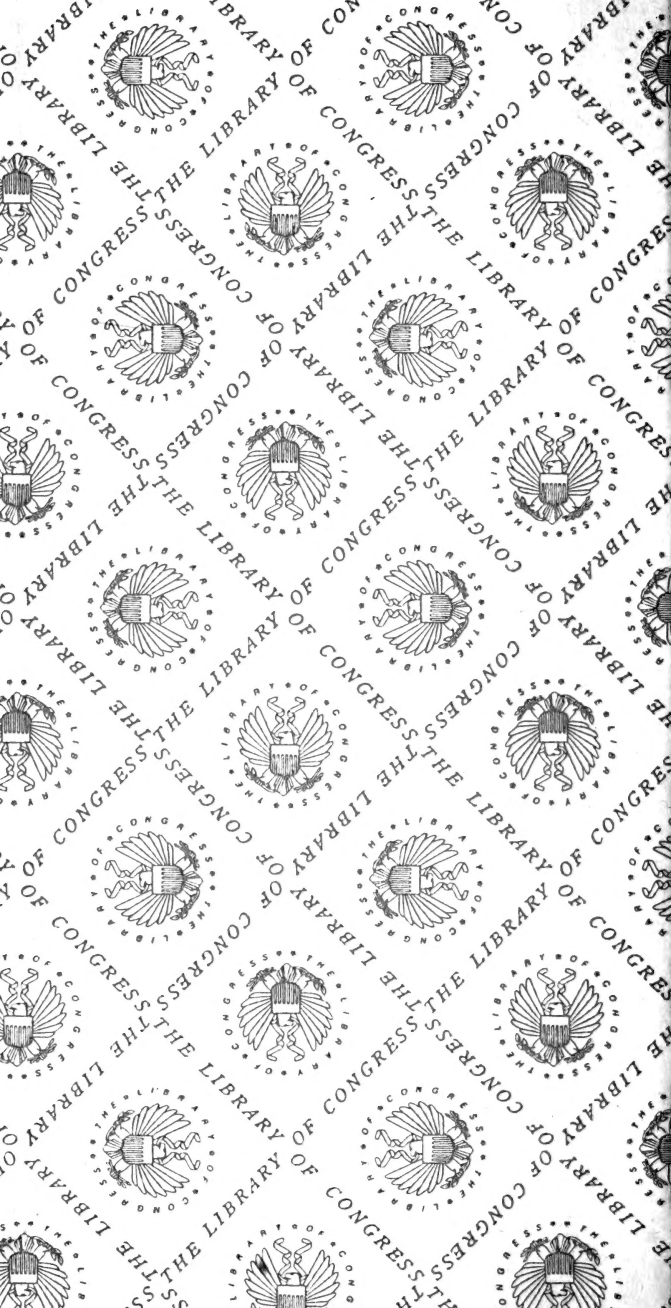
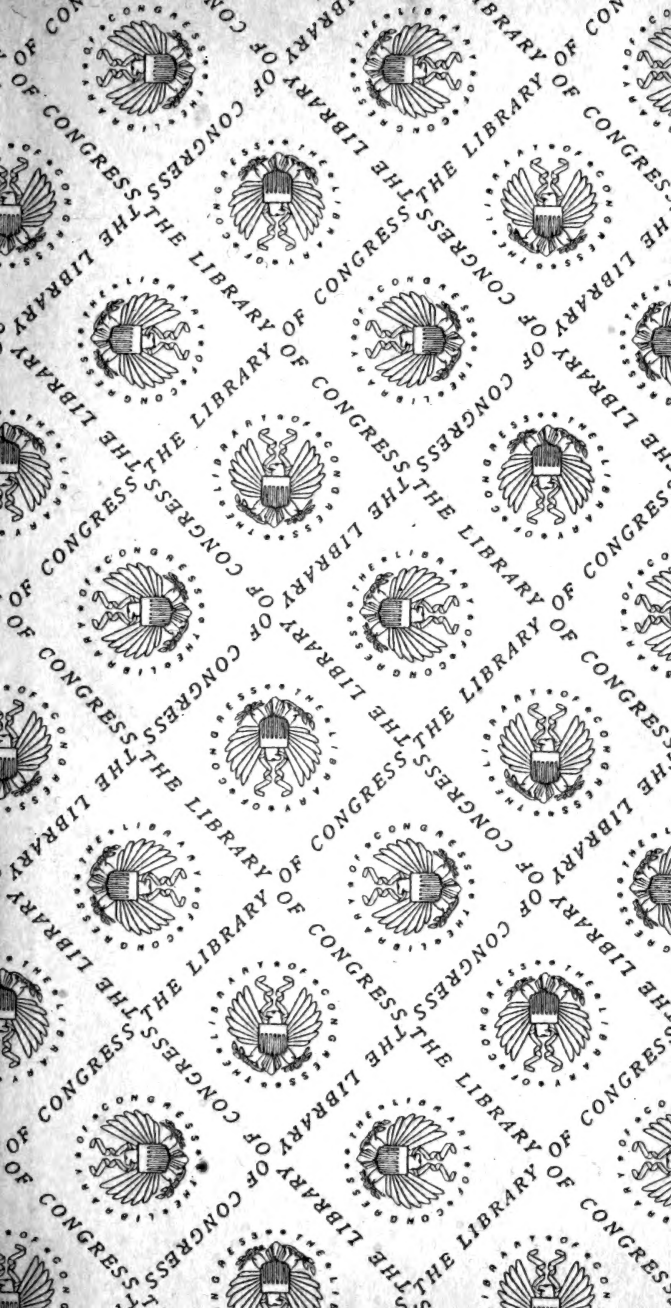


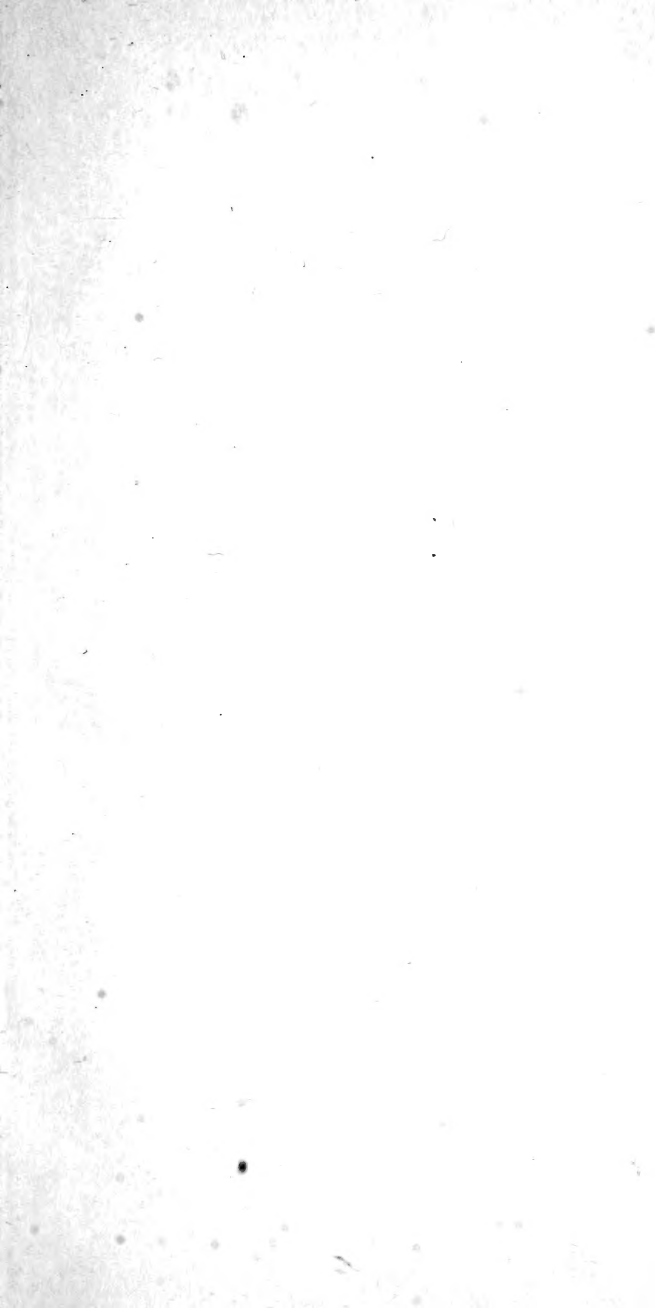
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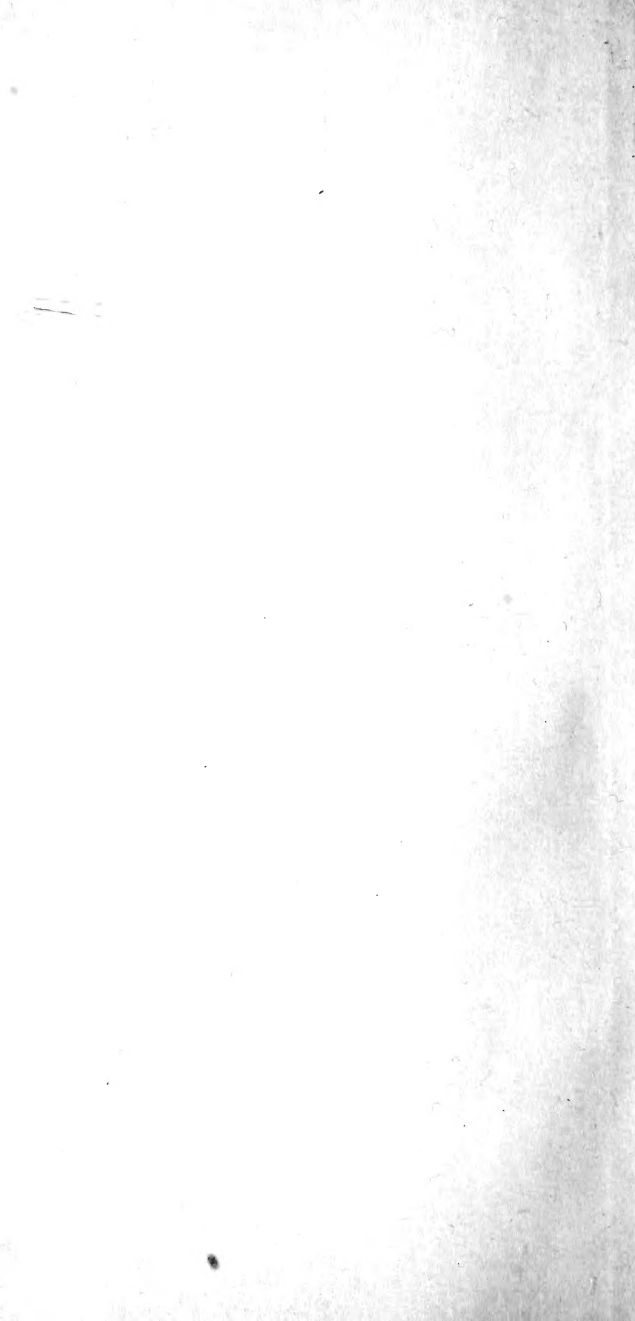
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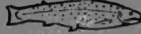












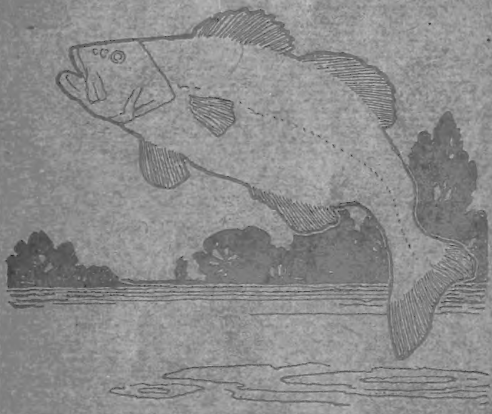
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THE ANGLER'S ANNUAL.

Disclosing the haunts and habits
of the popular sporting fishes, and
the favorite baits, rods and tackle
of the expert angler. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

Edited by Charles Bradford.



New York
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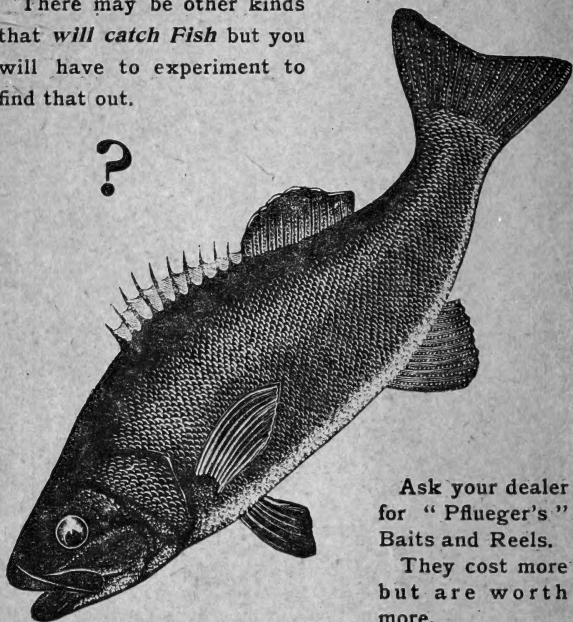


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There may be other kinds
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will have to experiment to
find that out.

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but are worth
more.

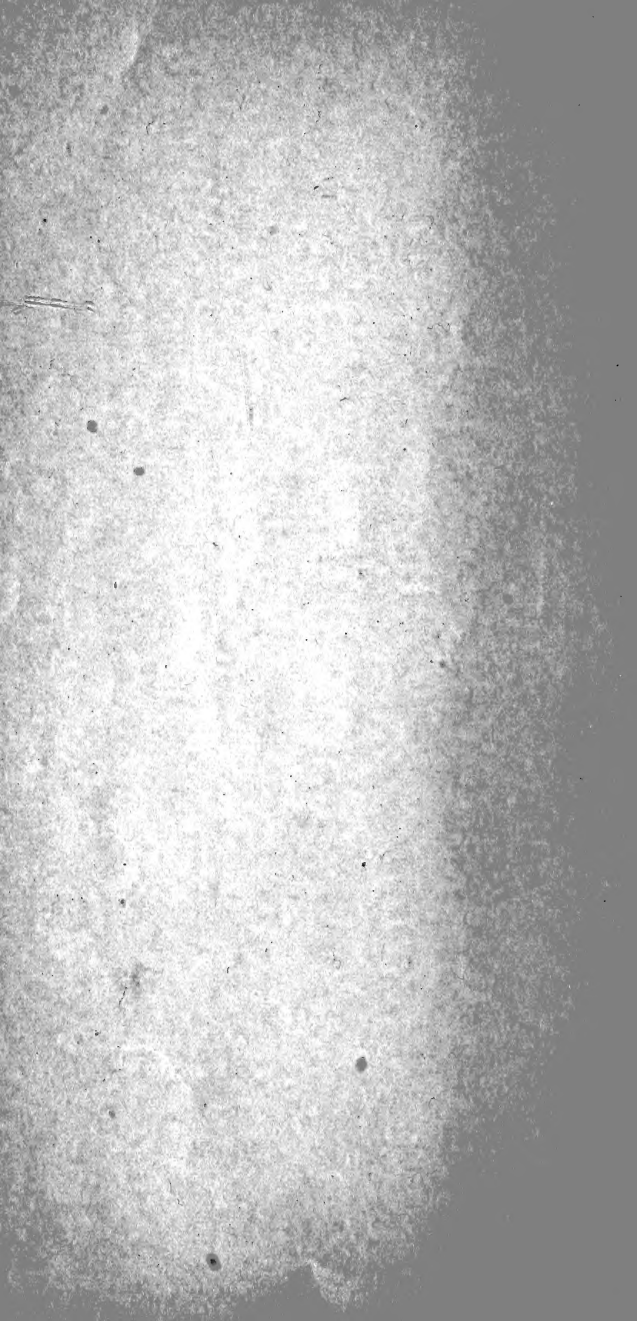
USED BY FISHERMEN NEARLY
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*Largest manufacturers of Fishing
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Pale student, who consumes the night
With learned vigils till the light;
Merchant, who toils in city street
Through all the summer's fervid heat;
All ye tired sons of gold and gain,
Turn from your weary tasks of pain,
And haste to wood, and bay, and stream,
Where health, and joy, and sunshine beam.

McLELLAN:

Scott's Fishing in American Waters.

EDITOR'S NOTE

THERE are thousands of books on the subject of angling, over three thousand distinct volumes that treat of fishes and fishing. Some of these are literary works, and some are guide books or hand books of practical reference. To this latter class I add the *Angler's Annual*, designed for the angler who does more fishing than reading, who has n't the time or inclination to consult more cumbersome volumes, who wishes to quickly obtain a few absolutely essential bits of opportune information and spend the most of his limited relaxation time with rod and reel—not devote the half holiday to reading about others in the pleasures he may himself enjoy.

"I will read these fine volumes when I have more leisure," he says. "Just now I need air and exercise more than the conjecture of these things, and as I have only a half day to spare, I want to spend it in fishing, not reading."

So he does not take up a burdensome book for this small item and another for that item, and thus consume his half day's release in searching half a hundred heavy volumes for half a dozen practical points; he refers alphabetically to his *Annual* in half a minute, selects the desired locality and is off at once to the chosen place, advised as to appropriate tackle and posted concerning the bait, the haunts, the habits, and the season of the fishes he covets.

“Peter said, ‘I go a-fishing.’ John and Thomas, and James and Nathaniel, and the others, said, ‘We will go with you,’ and they went.”—W. C. PRIME.





Photo. by L. F. Brown

ANGLING FOR BROOK TROUT



THE ANGLER'S ANNUAL

1905

A HAND BOOK OF
FISHES AND FISHING

Edited by

CHARLES BRADFORD

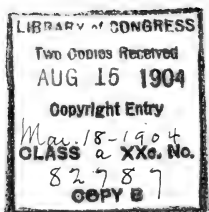
Author of "The Determined Angler," "The Angler's
Secret," "The Wild-Fowlers," etc.

NEW YORK

The Nassau Press

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND

V.E.S.



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1904
Charles Bradford



FRESH WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS

Alewife: See Branch Herring and Inland Herring
Allwife: See Branch Herring
Atlantic Salmon

Bachelor: See Crappie
Bank Lick Bass: See Strawberry Bass
Barbel: See Chub Sucker
Bar Fish: See Strawberry Bass and Yellow Bass
Bass, Bank Lick: See Strawberry Bass
Bass, Big Black: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Big Fin: See Strawberry Bass
Bass, Big-Mouth: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Big-Mouth Black
Bass, Black: See Big-Mouth and Small-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Calico: See Strawberry Bass
Bass, Grass: See Strawberry Bass
Bass, Green: See Black Bass
Bass, Jumping: See Black Bass
Bass, Lake: See White Bass
Bass, Large: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Large Black: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Large-Mouth: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Large-Mouth Black: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Leaping: See Black Bass
Bass, Little: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Little-Mouth: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Marsh: See Black Bass
Bass, Moss: See Black Bass
Bass, Night: See Black Bass
Bass, Oswego: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, River: See Black Bass
Bass Rock: See Rock Bass and Black Bass
Bass, Silver: See Strawberry Bass
Bass, Slough: See Black Bass
Bass, Small-Mouth: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
Bass, Small-Mouth Black
Bass, Spotted: See Black Bass
Bass, Strawberry
Bass, Striped Lake: See White Bass
Bass, White: See White Bass and Black Bass
Bass, Yellow
Bear Trout: See Lake Trout
Big-eyed Herring: See Branch Herring
Big-fin Bass: See Strawberry Bass
Big-Mouth: See Big-Mouth Black Bass, Sunfish, and
Rock Bass
Big-Mouth Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Big-Mouth Black Bass
Big-Mouth Buffalo: See Sucker
Big-Mouth Buffalo-Fish: See Sucker
Bitterhead: See Strawberry Bass
Black Bass
Black Bass, Big: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Black Bass, Big-Mouth

- Black Bass, Large: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
- Black Bass, Large-Mouth: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
- Black Bass, Leaping: See Black Bass
- Black Bass, Little: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
- Black Bass, Little-Mouth: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
- Black Bass, Small-Mouth
- Black-Fin: See Blue-Fin Whitefish
- Black-Fin Whitefish: See Blue-Fin Whitefish
- Black Horse: See Sucker
- Black Perch: See Black Bass
- Black-spotted Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
- Black-spotted Trout: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout
- Black-striped Minnow
- Black Trout: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout and Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
- Black War-Mouth: See Sunfish
- Blue-Back Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
- Blue-Back Trout: See Oquassa Trout
- Blue Bream: See Sunfish
- Blue Cat: See Catfish
- Blue-Fin Whitefish: See Whitefish
- Blue Pike: See Pike-Perch
- Blue Sunfish: See Sunfish
- Branch Herring: See Herring
- Bream: See Bream and Sunfish
- Bridge Perch: See Crappie
- Brim: See Sunfish
- Bronze-Backer: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
- Brook Mullet: See Red Horse Sucker
- Brook Pickerel: See Long Island Pickerel
- Brook Sucker: See Sucker
- Brook Trout: See Brook Trout and Rainbow Salmon Trout
- Brown Salmon Trout
- Brown Trout: See Brown Salmon Trout
- Buffalo: See Sucker
- Buffalo, Big-Mouth: See Sucker
- Buffalo-Fish: See Sucker
- Buffalo Sucker: See Sucker
- Bullhead: See Catfish
- Bull Trout: See Malma Trout

- Calico Bass: See Strawberry Bass
- Campbellite: See Crappie
- Canada Sea Trout: See Greenland Trout
- Carp: See Carp and Carp-Sucker
- Carp, Gold
- Carp, King
- Carp, Leather
- Carp, Mattapony: See Carp-Sucker
- Carp, Mirrow: See King Carp
- Carp, Saddle: See King Carp
- Carp, Scale
- Carp-Sucker, Ohio
- Carp-Sucker, Susquehanna
- Cat: See Catfish
- Catfish
- Chain Pickerel: See Pickerel
- Channel Cat: See Catfish
- Chewagh: See Malma Trout
- Chinquapin Perch: See Strawberry Bass and Crappie
- Chiven: See Roach
- Chovicha: See Pacific Salmon
- Chub, River
- Chub: See Chub, Black Bass, Dace, Roach, and Sucker
- Chub Sucker: See Sucker
- Cisco: See Lake Whitefish
- Cod: See Lake Trout

Coho: See Pacific Salmon
Common Pickerel: See Pickerel
Common Shad: See Shad
Copper-Nosed Bream: See Sunfish
Corporaalen: See Dace
Corporal: See Dace
Cousin Trout: See Roach
Crappie: See Crappie and Strawberry Bass
Creek-Fish: See Chub Sucker
Croaker: See Lake Drum
Crocus: See Lake Drum
Croppie: See Crappie
Cut-lip Chub: See Chub

Dace: See Dace and Roach
Day Chub: See Chub
Dog Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
Dollardee: See Sunfish
Dolly Varden Trout: See Malma Trout
Doree: See Pike-Perch
Dory: See Pike-Perch
Drum: See Lake Drum

Eel
Ellwhoop: See Branch Herring
Ellwife: See Branch Herring

Fall Fish: See Roach
Fontinalis: See Brook Trout
Fresh-Water Cod: See Lake Trout
Fresh-Water Drum: See Lake Drum
Frost-Fish: See Geneva Lake Whitefish

Gaspereau: See Branch Herring
Gaspergou: See Lake Drum and Big-Mouth Buffalo
Sucker

Gasperôt: See Branch Herring
Geneva Lake Whitefish: See Whitefish
Gizzard Shad: See Mud Shad
Goggle-Eye: See Rock Bass, Strawberry Bass, Crappie,
and Sunfish

Goggle-Eyed Perch: See Strawberry Bass
Glass-Eye: See Pike-Perch
Gold Carp: See Carp
Golden Salmon: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Golden Shiner: See Bream
Golden Trout: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Gold Fish: See Gold Carp
Gorbuscha Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
Gourd-Seed: See Sucker
Grass Bass: See Strawberry Bass
Grass Pike: See Pike-Perch
Grayling, Michigan
Grayling, Montana
Gray Perch: See Lake Drum
Gray Pike: See Pike-Perch
Green Bass: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
Greenland Trout
Green Perch: See Black Bass
Green Pike: See Pike-Perch
Grey Perch: See Lake Drum
Grey Pike: See Pike-Perch
Ground Pike: See Pike Perch

Haddock: See Pacific Salmon
Hair-Lip Sucker: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
Hairy-Back Shad: See Mud Shad
Halibut-Steak: See Catfish

Hammer-Head Sucker: See Sucker
 Hard-Head Salmon Trout: See Steel-Head Salmon Trout
 Hard-Mouth Chub
 Herring, Big-Eyed: See Branch Herring
 Herring, Branch
 Herring, Inland
 Herring, Michigan: See Lake Whitefish
 Herring, Moon-Eye: See Moon-Eye
 Herring, Mountain: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish
 Herring: See Herring, Moon-Eye, Mud Shad, and Lake Whitefish
 Hickory Shad: See Mud Shad
 Hog Sucker: See Hammer-Head Sucker
 Holia Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
 Hone Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
 Hoopid: See Pacific Salmon
 Horned Dace: See Dace
 Horny-Head Chub: See Chub
 Horse-Fish: See Pike-Perch
 Humpback Pickerel: See Pickerel
 Humpback Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

Inconnu: See Whitefish
 Inland Herring: See Herring

Jack: See Pike, Pickerel, and Pike-Perch
 Jack Salmon: See Pike-Perch
 Jewel Head: See Lake Drum
 John Demon: See Crappie
 Jumper: See Black Bass
 Jumping Bass: See Black Bass

Kansas River Salmon: See Kansas River Salmon Trout
 Kansas River Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
 Kansas River Trout: See Kansas River Salmon Trout
 Kay-ko: See Pacific Salmon
 Keta Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
 King Carp: See Carp
 Kisutch Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
 Ktla-why: See Pacific Salmon

Lake Bass: See White Bass
 Lake Drum: See Drum
 Lake Herring: See Lake Whitefish
 Lake Salmon: See Mackinaw Lake Trout
 Lake Shad: See Mud Shad and Red Horse Sucker
 Lake Tahoe Salmon: See Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
 Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
 Lake Tahoe Trout: See Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
 Lake Trout, Bear Trout
 Lake Trout, Fresh-Water Cod
 Lake Trout, Lake Salmon
 Lake Trout, Lunge
 Lake Trout, Mackinaw
 Lake Trout, Mucqua
 Lake Trout, Namaycush
 Lake Trout, Salmon Trout
 Lake Trout: See Malma Trout
 Lake Trout, Siscowet
 Lake Trout, Siskawitz
 Lake Trout, Toque
 Lake Trout, Tuladi
 Lake Trout, Winnipiseogee
 Lake Whitefish: See Whitefish
 Lamplighter: See Strawberry Bass
 Landlocked Salmon: See Atlantic Salmon
 Large-Mouth Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass

- Large-Mouth Black Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Leather Carp: See Carp
Leather-sided Minnow: See Chub
Le Kai: See Pacific Salmon
Loch Leven Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
Loch Leven Trout: See Loch Leven Salmon Trout
Long Island Pickerel: See Pickerel
Lost Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
Lunge: See Lake Trout

Mackinaw Lake Trout: See Lake Trout
Mackinaw Trout: See Mackinaw Lake Trout
Maleshaganoy: See Lake Drum
Malma Trout: See Trout
Marsh Bass: See Black Bass
Mascalonge: See Muskellunge
Maskalonge: See Muskellunge
Maskinonge: See Muskellunge
Mattapony Carp: See Carp-Sucker
May Sucker: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
Menawe: See Minnow
Menomonee Whitefish: See Whitefish
Michigan Herring: See Lake Whitefish
Minnie: See Minnow and Shiner
Minnow, Leather-sided: See Chub
Minnow: See Minnow, Chub, and Shiner
Mirrow Carp: See King Carp
Missouri Sucker: See Black Horse Sucker
Mongrel Whitefish: See Whitefish
Moon-Eye
Moon-Eye Herring: See Moon-Eye
Moss Bass: See Black Bass
Mountain Herring: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish
Mountain Trout: See Small-Mouth Black Bass, Brook Trout, and Rainbow Salmon Trout
Mucqua: See Lake Trout
Mud Shad: See Shad
Mud Sucker: See Hammer-Head Sucker
Mullet: See Chub and Red Horse Sucker
Muskellunge
Musquaw: See Pacific Salmon

Namaycush: See Lake Trout
Negro Chub: See Chub
Nerka Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
New Light: See Crappie
Nisqually: See Pacific Salmon
Northern Crappie: See Strawberry Bass

Okow: See Pike-Perch
Oquassa Trout: See Trout
Oswego: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Oswego Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Ouininnish: See Landlocked Salmon

Pacific Salmon: See Salmon
Pearch: See Small-Mouth Black Bass, Sunfish, and Lake Drum
Pearch, White: See Lake Drum
Penk: See Minnow
Perch, Black: See Black Bass
Perch, Bridge: See Crappie
Perch, Goggle-eyed: See Strawberry Bass
Perch, Gray: See Lake Drum
Perch, Green: See Black Bass
Perch, Grey: See Lake Drum
Perch, Pike: See Pike-Perch

Hammer-Head Sucker: See Sucker
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 Hard-Mouth Chub
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 Herring, Branch
 Herring, Inland
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 Lake Trout, Salmon Trout
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 Lake Trout, Siscowet
 Lake Trout, Siskawitz
 Lake Trout, Toque
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Mud Sucker: See Hammer-Head Sucker
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Oswego Bass: See Big-Mouth Black Bass
Quinnish: See Landlocked Salmon

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Pearch, White: See Lake Drum
Penk: See Minnow
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Perch, Bridge: See Crappie
Perch, Goggle-eyed: See Strawberry Bass
Perch, Gray: See Lake Drum
Perch, Green: See Black Bass
Perch, Grey: See Lake Drum
Perch, Pike: See Pike-Perch

Perch: See Perch (White and Yellow), Black Bass, Lake
Drum, Pike-Perch, and Sunfish
Perch, Speckled: See Crappie
Perch, White: See Perch
Perch, Yellow: See Perch and Black Bass
Pescadito: See Chub
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Pickerel, Chain
Pickerel, Common: See Chain Pickerel
Pickerel, Humpback
Pickerel, Jack: See Chain Pickerel
Pickerel, Long Island
Pickerel Trout: See Long Island Pickerel
Pickerel, Trout: See Long Island Pickerel
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Pike, Gray: See Pike-Perch
Pike, Green: See Pike-Perch
Pike, Ground: See Pike-Perch
Pike-Perch
Pike, Pond: See Long Island Pickerel
Pike: See Pike, Chub, and Pike-Perch
Pike, Trout: See Long Island Pickerel
Pike Trout: See Long Island Pickerel
Pike, Wall-Eyed: See Pike-Perch
Pond Pike: See Long Island Pickerel
Preestl: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout
Pumpkin-Seed: See Sunfish

Qualoch: See Pacific Salmon
Quill-back: See Carp-Sucker
Quinnat Salmon: See Pacific Salmon

Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
Rainbow Salmon Trout
Rainbow Trout: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Razor Back: See Strawberry Bass
Red-bellied Bream: See Sunfish
Red-bellied Perch: See Sunfish
Red Breast: See Sunfish
Red Dace: See Shiner
Red Eye: See Rock Bass
Red Fin: See Shiner
Red Fish: See Gold Carp and Pacific Salmon
Red-headed Bream: See Sunfish
Red Horse: See Red Horse Sucker
Red Horse Sucker
Red-sided Shiner: See Chub
Red-spotted Trout: See Malma Trout
Rio Grande Salmon Trout
Rio Grand Trout: See Rio Grande Salmon Trout
River Bass: See Black Bass
River Chub
Roach: See Roach and Bream
Rock Bass: See Rock Bass and Black Bass
Rock Sunfish: See Rock Bass
Rocky Mountain Whitefish
Roundfish: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish

Sac-a-lait: See Crappie
Saddle Carp: See King Carp
Saibling: See Trout
Sail-Fish: See Carp-Sucker
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Salmon, Golden: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Salmon, Holia: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Hone: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Hoopid: See Pacific Salmon

- Salmon, Hump-back: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Jack: See Pike-Perch
Salmon, Kansas River: See Kansas River Salmon Trout
Salmon, Kay-ko: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Keta: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Kisutch: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Ktla-why: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Lake: See Mackinaw Lake Trout
Salmon, Lake Tahoe: See Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
Salmon, Landlocked: See Atlantic Salmon
Salmon, Le Kai: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Lost: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Musquaw: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Nerka: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Nisqually: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Pacific
Salmon, Qualoch: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Quinnat: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Saw-quai: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Silver: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon, Skowitz: See Pacific Salmon
Salmon Trout, Black-spotted
Salmon Trout, Kansas River
Salmon Trout, Loch Leven
Salmon Trout, Rainbow
Salmon Trout, Rio Grande
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Saw-quai: See Pacific Salmon
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Scarlet Fish: See Gold Carp
Sea Cat: See Catfish
Sea Trout: See Greenland Trout
Sebago Trout: See Landlocked Salmon
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Shad, Gizzard: See Mud Shad
Shad, Hairy-Back: See Mud Shad
Shad, Hickory: See Mud Shad
Shad, Lake: See Mud Shad and Red Horse Sucker
Shad, Mud
Shad: See Shad, Crappie, and Inland Herring
Shad, Waiter: See Rocky Mountain Whitefish
Shad, Winter: See Mud Shad
Sheepshead: See Lake Drum
Shepawl: See Chub
Shiner
Shiner: See Bream, Chub, and Minnow
Shiner, Golden: See Bream
Shoemaker: See Black Horse Sucker
Silver Bass: See Strawberry Bass
Silver Fish: See Gold Carp
Silver Salmon: See Pacific Salmon
Silver Trout: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout and Lake
Tahoe Salmon Trout
Sisckawitz: See Lake Trout
Siscowet: See Lake Trout
Skimback: See Carp-Sucker
Skipjack: See Inland Herring
Skowitz: See Pacific Salmon
Slough Bass: See Black Bass
Small-Mouth: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
Small-Mouth Bass: See Small-Mouth Black Bass
Small-Mouth Black Bass
Spear-Fish: See Carp-Sucker
Speckled Beauty: See Brook Trout
Speckled Hen: See Black Bass
Speckled Perch: See Crappie
Speckled Trout: See Brook Trout, Rainbow Salmon
Trout, Malma Trout, etc.

- Split-Mouth Sucker: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
 Split-Tail: See Chub
 Spotted Bass: See Black Bass
 Spotted Beauty: See Brook Trout
 Spotted Trout: See Brook Trout, etc.
 Sprat: See Branch Herring
 Steel-Head Salmon Trout: See Salmon Trout
 Steel-Head Trout: See Steel-Head Salmon Trout
 Stone-Roller: See Hammer-Head Sucker
 Stone-Toter: See Hammerhead Sucker
 Strawberry Bass
 Strawberry Perch: See Strawberry Bass
 Striped Lake Bass: See White Bass
 Sturgeon
 Sucker, Big-Mouth Buffalo
 Sucker, Black Horse
 Sucker, Hammer-Head
 Sucker, Hair-Lip: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
 Sucker, Hog: See Hammerhead Sucker
 Sucker, May: See Rabbit-Mouth Sucker
 Sucker, Missouri: See Black Horse Sucker
 Sucker, Mud: See Hammerhead Sucker
 Sucker, Rabbit-Mouth
 Sucker, Red Horse
 Suckerel: See Black Horse Sucker
 Suck-Eye: See Pacific Salmon
 Suk-kegh: See Pacific Salmon
 Sunfish
 Sun Perch: See Sunfish
 Sunny: See Sunfish
 Susquehanna Carp: See Carp-Sucker
 Sweet Sucker: See Chub Sucker

 Tench
 Thread Herring: See Mud Shad
 Thunder-Pumper: See Lake Drum
 Tin Mouth: See Crappie
 Togue: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Bear: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Black-spotted Salmon
 Trout, Blue-Back: See Oquassa Trout
 Trout, Brook
 Trout, Canada: See Greenland Trout
 Trout, Canada Sea: See Greenland Trout
 Trout, Cousin: See Roach
 Trout, Dolly Varden: See Malma Trout
 Trout, Fresh-Water Cod: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Golden: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
 Trout, Greenland
 Trout, Hard-Head: See Steel-Head Salmon Trout
 Trout, Kansas River: See Kansas River Salmon Trout
 Trout, Lake
 Trout, Lake Salmon: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Lake Tahoe: See Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
 Trout, Loch Leven
 Trout, Lunge: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Mackinaw: See Mackinaw Lake Trout
 Trout, Mackinaw Lake
 Trout, Malma
 Trout, Mountain: See Brook Trout, Small-Mouth Black Bass, and Rainbow Salmon Trout
 Trout, Mucqua Lake: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Namaycush: See Lake Trout
 Trout, Namaycush Lake
 Trout: See Trout, Black Bass, Squeateague (Weakfish), Roach, Landlocked Salmon, etc.
 Trout, Oquassa
 Trout, Pickerel: See Long Island Pickerel

- Trout Pickerel: See Long Island Pickerel
Trout, Pike: See Long Island Pickerel
Trout Pike: See Long Island Pickerel
Trout, Rainbow: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Trout, Rainbow Lake: See Rainbow Salmon Trout
Trout, Red-spotted: See Malma Trout
Trout, Rio Grande: See Rio Grande Salmon Trout
Trout, Rio Grande Salmon
Trout, Saibling
Trout, Salmon
Trout, Sea: See Greenland Trout
Trout, Silver: See Black-spotted Salmon Trout and
Lake Tahoe Salmon Trout
Trout, Siskwitz: See Lake Trout
Trout, Siscowet: See Lake Trout
Trout, Togue: See Lake Trout
Trout, Tuladi: See Lake Trout
Trout, Waha Lake: See Waha Lake Salmon Trout
Trout, Waha Lake Salmon
Trout, Winnipiseogee: See Lake Trout

Waha Lake Salmon Trout
Wall-Eye: See Pike-Perch
Wall-eyed Pike: See Pike-Perch
War-Mouth: See Rock Bass and Sunfish
Welshman: See Black Bass
Whitebait: See Branch Herring
White Bass: See White Bass and Small-Mouth Black
Bass
White Cat: See Catfish
White Catfish: See Catfish
White-eyed Shad: See Mud Shad
Whitefish: See Whitefish and Pacific Salmon
Whitefish, Geneva Lake
Whitefish, Inconnu
Whitefish, Lake
Whitefish, Mongrel
Whitefish, Rocky Mountain
White Perch: See White Perch and Lake Drum
White Salmon: See Pike-Perch and Pacific Salmon
White Shad: See Shad
White Sucker: See Brook Sucker
Wininnish: See Landlocked Salmon
Winnipiseogee Trout: See Lake Trout
Winter Shad: See Mud Shad

Yellow Bass
Yellow Perch: See Yellow Perch and Black Bass
Yellow Pike: See Pike-Perch

SALT WATER FISHES—THEIR APPELLATIONS

Alaska Pollock
Albicore: See Albicore, Striped Bonito, and Long-finned Tunny
African Pompano
Alewife: See Branch Herring, Glut Herring, Pogy Herring, Round Pompano
Allwife: See Branch Herring
Amber-Fish
American Club-Fish: See Pogy Herring
American Sardine: See Pogy Herring
American Sole
Anchovy
Angel-Fish: See Moon-Fish
Atka Mackerel: See Yellow-Fish
Atlantic Herring

Banded Drum
Banded Rudder-Fish
Bank Cod: See Cod
Banner Pompano
Barb: See Kingfish
Barrel-Fish: See Black Rudder-Fish
Bass, Black Sea
Bass, Black: See Black Rockfish, Spotted Black Rockfish, Sea Bass, and Cabrilla
Bass, Channel: See Red Drum
Bass, Little: See Little Croaker
Bass, Rock: See Sea Bass, Johnny Cabrilla, and Spotted Cabrilla
Bass, Sea: See Sea Bass and Squeteague
Bass, Streaked: See Striped Bass
Bass, Striped
Bass, White Sea: See Squeteague
Bastard Cod: See Cultus Cod
Bastard Snapper: See Mangrove Snapper
Bat, Sea: See Sea Robin
Bay Alewife: See Pogy Herring
Bergall: See Chogset
Beshow: See Beshow and Alaska Pollock
Big-Eye: See Chub Mackerel
Big-Eyed Herring: See Big-Eyed Herring and Branch Herring
Big-eyed Mullet: See Striped Mullet
Biggey-Head: See Drummer
Bill-Fish
Black and Yellow Garrupa
Black-banded Rockfish
Black Bass: See Black Rockfish, Spotted Black Rockfish, and Sea Bass
Black Biter: See Cod
Black Cod: See Beshow
Black Drum
Blackfish: See Tautog and Sea Bass
Blackfish, Rock

Black Grouper
Black Grunt
Black Harry: See Sea Bass
Black Mullet: See Kingfish
Black Perch: See Flasher
Black Rockfish: See Black Rockfish and Spotted Black Rockfish
Black Roncador: See Red Croaker
Black Rudder-Fish
Black Sea Bass
Black Snapper: See Cod and Gray Snapper
Blacksmith
Black Tripple-Tail: See Flasher
Black Will: See Sea Bass
Blow-Fish: See Puff-Fish
Blue-Back: See Glut Herring
Blue Cod: See Cultus Cod
Bluefish: See Bluefish, Sea Bass, and Squeteague
Bluefish Mummichog: See Striped Mullet
Bluefish, Young
Blue Parrot-Fish
Blunt-nosed Shiner: See Horse-Fish
Boccac: See Boccacio
Boccacio
Boccalao: See Scamp Grouper
Bone-Fish: See Lady-Fish
Bonito: See Bonito, Albicore, Cobia, and Medregal
Bonito, Pacific
Bonito, Striped
Bony-Fish: See Pogy Herring
Boregat: See Rock Trout
Borgata: See Rock Trout
Brackish Water Catfish: See Gaff-Topsail Catfish
Brail: See Summer Flounder
Branch Herring
Bream: See Rosefish
Bream, Sea: See Sheepshead
Brill: See Summer Flounder
Brown Cod: See Cod
Brown Rockfish
Brown Snapper: See Red Grouper
Buffalo Cod: See Cultus Cod
Buffalo Jack: See Jurel
Bug-Fish: See Pogy Herring
Bughead: See Pogy Herring
Bug-Shad: See Pogy Herring
Bull Mackerel: See Chub Mackerel
Bunker: See Pogy Herring
Butter-Fish
Butterfish, Humpbacked: See Horse-Fish

Cabezon: See Drummer
Cabrilla
Cabrilla, Johnny
Cabrilla, Spotted
California Hake
California Pompano
California Sardine
Cat: See Catfish
Catfish
Catfish, Brackish Water: See Gaff-Topsail Catfish
Catfish, Gaff-Topsail
Cat, Sea: See Catfish
Cat Thrasher: See Glut Herring
Candle-Fish: See Beshow
Carcane: See Albicore
Cavally
Cavally, Goggle-eyed

Cavasina: See Amber-Fish
 Cero: See Mackerel
 Channel Bass: See Red Drum
 Checutts: See Squeteague
 Cherna: See Red Grouper
 Chickwick: See Squeteague
 Christmas Fish: See Smooth Flounder
 Christmas Flounder: See Smooth Flounder
 Chogset
 Chopa Blanca: See Spot
 Chub: See Spot
 Chub Croaker
 Chub-Fish, American: See Pogy Herring
 Chub Mackerel
 Cicharra: See Goggle-eyed Cavally
 Cigar-Fish: See Round Robin
 Clam Cod: See Cod
 Coal-Fish: See Cobia and Pollock
 Cobia
 Cod
 Cod, Bank: See Cod
 Cod, Bastard: See Cultus Cod
 Cod, Black: See Beshow
 Cod, Blue: See Cultus Cod
 Cod, Brown: See Cod
 Cod, Buffalo: See Cultus Cod
 Cod, Clam: See Cod
 Cod, Cultus
 Cod, Deep-Water: See Cod
 Cod, George's: See Cod
 Cod, Herring: See Cod
 Cod, Inshore: See Cod
 Cod, Jack Tom: See Boccacio
 Cod, Lockee: See Cabrilla
 Cod, Night: See Cod
 Cod, Pasture School: See Cod
 Cod, Pine-Tree: See Cod
 Cod, Red: See Cod
 Cod, Red Rock: See Orange Rockfish
 Cod, Rock: See Cod, Garrupa, Garruta, Yellow-Tail
 Rockfish, and Rock Trout
 Cod, School: See Cod
 Cod, Shad School: See Cod
 Cod, Shoal-Water: See Cod
 Cod, Shore: See Cod
 Cod, Squid School: See Cod
 Cod, Worm: See Cod
 Codfish: See Cod and Black and Yellow Garrupa
 Cognard: See Little Croaker
 Cojinua: See Jurel
 Common Flounder
 Common Mackerel
 Common Shad
 Coney Grouper
 Corsair
 Corsair, Spotted
 Cow-Pilot: See Sergeant-Major
 Crab-Eater: See Cobia
 Croaker
 Croaker, Chub
 Croaker, Little
 Croaker, Red
 Croaker, Snorer
 Croaker, Yellow-tailed
 Crocus: See Croaker
 Cuba Jurel
 Cubby-Yew: See Cobia
 Cultus Cod

Cunner: See Chogset

Cusk

Cutlass-Fish

Dab, Mud: See Common Flounder

Dab, Rough: See Rusty Flounder

Dab, Sand: See Rusty Flounder

Daddy Sculpin: See Sea Robin

Daylight: See Spotted Sand Flounder

Deep-Sea Flounder: See Pole Flounder and Halibut

Deep-Water Cod: See Cod

Deep-Water Sculpin: See Sea Raven

Dial: See Spotted Sand Flounder

Dollar Fish: See Butter-Fish

Dolphin

Drum, Banded

Drum, Black

Drum, Little: See Banded Drum

Drum, Red

Drum, Sea: See Black Drum

Drum, Young: See Banded Drum

Drummer

Easter Mackerel: See Tinker Mackerel

Eel

Eel, Silver: See Cutlass Fish

Eel-Back: See Smooth Flounder

Ellwhoop: See Branch Herring

Ellwife: See Branch Herring

English Herring: See Glut Herring

Fair Maid: See Scuppaug

Fat-Back: See Pogy Herring and Striped Mullet

Fat-Head: See Red-Fish

Finnan Haddies: See Haddock

Flannel Mouth: See Red-Mouth Grunt

Flasher

Flat-Fish: See Common Flounder and Halibut

Flesh-colored Garrupa

Fliaum: See Orange Rockfish

Flag, Spanish

Flounder, Christmas: See Smooth Flounder

Flounder, Common

Flounder, Deep-Sea: See Pole Flounder, and Halibut

Flounder, Four-spotted

Flounder, Pole

Flounder, Rusty

Flounder, Smooth

Flounder, Spotted Sand

Flounder, Summer

Flounder, Water: See Spotted Sand Flounder

Flounder, Winter: See Common Flounder

Fluke: See Summer Flounder

Fly-Fish

Flying Gurnard: See Sea Robin

Fool Fish: See Smooth Flounder

Forerunner Shad: See Hickory Shad

Four-spotted Flounder

Fresh Water Tailor: See Hickory Shad

Frigate Mackerel

Gaff-Topsail Catfish

Gall-Topsail: See Banner Pompano

Garibaldi

Garrupa: See Grass Rockfish

Garrupa, Black and Yellow

Garrupa, Flesh-Colored

Garrupa, Green

- Garrupa, Red
Garruta, Speckled
Gasparât: See Branch Herring
Gaspereau: See Branch Herring
George's Cod: See Cod
George's Fish: See Cod
Giant Herring: See Tarpum
Gizzard Shad: See Mud Shad
Glut Herring
Goggle-eyed Cavally
Goggle-eyed Jack: See Goggle-eyed Cavally
Goggler: See Goggle-eyed Cavally
Gold-Fish: See Garibaldi
Goody: See Spot
Grand Ecaille: See Tarpum
Grandykye: See Tarpum
Grass Rockfish
Gray Snapper
Greenfish: See Bluefish
Green Garrupa
Green-Head: See Striped Bass
Greenland Turbot
Green Rockfish: See Green Garrupa and Yellow-Tail
Rockfish
Green-Tail: See Pogy Herring
Ground Tender: See Cod
Groundkeeper: See Cod
Grouper, Black
Grouper, Coney
Grouper, Red
Grouper, Scamp
Grouper, Spotted
Grouper: See also Grouper, Flasher, and Cod
Grubber: See Lady-Fish
Grubby: See Sea Robin
Grunt, Black
Grunt, Red-Mouth
Grunter: See Sea Robin
Gudgeon: See Killyfish
Gurnard, Flying: See Sea Robin
- Haddock
Hairy-Back Shad: See Mud Shad
Hake: See Hake and Kingfish
Hake, California
Hake, Old English: See Hake
Hake, Silver
Hake, Squirrel: See Hake
Hake, White: See Hake
Halibut
Hannahills: See Sea Bass
Hard-Head: See Pogy Herring
Hard-Head Shad: See Pogy Herring
Hard-tail: See Jurel
Harvest-Fish: See Harvest-Fish and Butter-Fish
Hemdurgan: See Rosefish
Herring, Atlantic
Herring, Big-Eyed
Herring, Branch
Herring Cod: See Cod
Herring, English: See Glut Herring
Herring Fish: See Cod
Herring, Giant: See Tarpum
Herring, Glut
Herring, Long Island: See Hickory Shad
Herring, Pacific
Herring, Pogy
Herring, Staten Island: See Hickory Shad

Herring, Thread: See Mud Shad
 Herring, Wall-eyed: See Branch Herring
 Hickory Shad: See Hickory Shad and Mud Shad
 Hicks: See Hickory Shad
 Hind: See Spotted Grouper
 Hog Choker: See American Sole
 Hog-Fish: See Hog-Fish and Grunt
 Horse Crevallé: See Cavally and Jurel
 Horse-eyed Jack: See Goggle-eyed Cavally
 Horse-Fish
 Horse-Head: See Silver Moon-Fish
 Horse Mackerel: See Horse Mackerel, Beshow, Bluefish,
 California Hake, Big-Eyed Herring, and Scad
 Humpbacked Butterfish: See Horse-Fish

Inshore Cod: See Cod

Jack: See Jurel
 Jack-Fish: See Amber-Fish, and Jurel
 Jack, Goggle-eyed: See Goggle-Eyed Cavally
 Jack, Horse-eyed: See Cavally
 Jack Tom Cod: See Boccacio
 Jew-Fish: See Black Sea Bass and Tarpum
 Jew-Fish, Warsaw: See Black Grouper
 John Davy: See Rosefish
 Johnny: See Drummer
 Johnny Cabrilla
 Jorobado: See Horse-Fish
 Jumping Mullet: See Striped Mullet
 Jurel
 Jurel, Cuba

Kelp-Fish
 Kelp Salmon: See Cabrilla
 Killie: See Killyfish
 Killyfish
 King Cero: See Spotted Cero Mackerel
 Kingfish
 Kyauk: See Glut Herring

Lady-Fish
 Lafayette: See Spot
 Lake Shad: See Mud Shad
 Lawyer, Sea: See Gray Snapper
 Leather-Jacket
 Ling: See Cultus Cod and Hake
 Little Bass: See Little Croaker
 Little Croaker
 Little Drum: See Banded Drum
 Lockee Cod: See Cabrilla
 Log-Fish: See Black Rudder-Fish
 Long-Finned Tunny
 Long Island Herring: See Hickory Shad
 Look-Down: See Silver Moon-Fish

Mackerel: See Mackerel, Albicore, Bluefish, and Young
 Bluefish
 Mackerel, Atka: See Yellow-Fish
 Mackerel, Bull: See Chub Mackerel
 Mackerel, Chub
 Mackerel, Common
 Mackerel, Easter: See Tinker Mackerel
 Mackerel, Frigate
 Mackerel, Horse: See Horse Mackerel, Beshow, Bluefish,
 and California Hake
 Mackerel, Silver Cero
 Mackerel, Skip: See Young Bluefish
 Mackerel, Snapping: See Young Bluefish

- Mackerel, Spanish: See Spanish Mackerel and Bonito
 Mackerel, Spanish Monterey
 Mackerel, Spike: See Common Mackerel
 Mackerel, Spotted Cero
 Mackerel, Tinker: See Tinker Mackerel and Common Mackerel
 Mackerel, Yellow: See Jurel
 Mademoiselle: See Yellow-Tail
 Mangrove Snapper: See Mangrove Snapper and Pensacola Snapper
 Margate-Fish: See Red-Mouth Grunt
 Marshbunker: See Pogy Herring
 Masooka: See Spot
 Matlowacca: See Hickory Shad
 Medregal
 Menhaden: See Pogy Herring
 Merluccio: See California Hake
 Merou: See Boccacio
 Minny: See Surf-Fish
 Mink, Sea: See Kingfish
 Moharra: See Surf-Fish
 Moon-Fish: See Moon-Fish and Horse-Fish
 Moon-Fish, Silver
 Mossbunker: See Pogy Herring
 Mud Dab: See Common Flounder
 Mud Shad
 Mullet: See Mullet and Kingfish
 Mullet, Big-eyed: See Striped Mullet
 Mullet, Jumping: See Striped Mullet
 Mullet, Sand: See Striped Mullet
 Mullet, Silver
 Mullet, Snip-nosed: See Black Rudder-Fish
 Mullet, Striped
 Mummichog: See Killyfish
 Mummichog, Bluefish: See Striped Mullet
 Mummie: See Killyfish

 Negro-Fish: See Common Flounder
 Night Cod: See Cod

 Ocean Trout: See Pogy Herring
 Old English Hake: See Hake
 Orange Rockfish

 Pacific Bonito
 Pacific Herring
 Parrot-Fish, Blue
 Pasture School Cod: See Cod
 Pensacola Snapper
 Perch: See Surf-Fish
 Perch, Black: See Flasher
 Perch, Red: See Garibaldi and Rosefish
 Perch, Silver: See Yellow-Tail
 Perch, White
 Permit: See African Pompano
 Pesce Prêtre: See Black Rockfish and Spotted Black Rockfish
 Pesce-Vermiglia: See Vermilion Fish
 Pescerey: See Senorita-Fish
 Pig-Fish: See Red-Mouth Grunt
 Piker: See Cod
 Pilcher: See Pogy Herring
 Pilot-Fish
 Pine-Tree Cod: See Cod
 Plaice: See Summer Flounder
 Poghaden: See Pogy Herring
 Pogie: See Pogy Herring
 Pogy: See Pogy Herring

Pogy Herring
Pole Flounder
Pollock
Pollock, Alaska
Pompano
Pompano, African
Pompano, Banner
Pompano, California
Pompano, Round
Pompano, Shore: See Round Pompano
Pookagan: See Pogy Herring
Porgee: See Moon-Fish and Surf-Fish
Porgee, Three-tailed: See Moon-Fish
Porgy: See Scuppaug, Moon-Fish, and Surf-Fish
Priest-Fish: See Black Rockfish
Puckermouth: See Summer Flounder
Puff-Fish
Pug-nosed Shiner: See Horse-Fish
Pumpkin-Seed: See Butter-Fish

Quaddy Salmon: See Pollock
Queenfish: See Kingfish
Queen Rockfish

Rabbit-Fish: See Puff-Fish
Rasher
Ravaljo: See Revallia
Ravallia
Red Alaska Rockfish
Red-bellied Snapper: See Red Grouper
Red Cod: See Cod
Red Croaker
Red Drum
Red-Fish
Red Garrupa
Red Grouper
Red-Mouth Grunt
Red Perch: See Garibaldi and Rosefish
Red Rock-Cod: See Orange Rockfish
Red Rockfish: See Red Rockfish and Orange Rockfish
Red Snapper
Reina: See Queen Rockfish
Revallie: See Revallia
Roach: See Spot
Robalo: See Ravallia
Rock: See Striped Bass
Rock Bass: See Sea Bass, Johnny Cabrilla, and Spotted
Cabrilla
Rock Blackfish
Rock Cod: See Cod, Garrupa, Garruta, Yellow-Tail
Rockfish, and Rock Trout
Rock-Fish: See Rockfish, Striped Bass, Garrupa, and
Grouper
Rockfish, Black: See Black Rockfish and Spotted Black
Rockfish
Rockfish, Black-banded
Rockfish, Brown
Rockfish, Grass
Rockfish, Green: See Yellow-Tail Rockfish, and Green
Garrupa
Rockfish, Orange
Rockfish, Queen
Rockfish, Red: See Red Rockfish and Orange Rockfish
Rockfish, Red Alaska
Rockfish, Spotted Black
Rockfish, Widow
Rockfish, Yellow-backed
Rockfish, Yellow-Tail

Rockling: See Cod
 Rock Salmon: See Amber Fish
 Rock Toad-Fish: See Sea Raven
 Rock Trout
 Roncador: See Croaker
 Roncador, Black: See Red Croaker
 Ronco: See Croaker
 Ronco Grande: See Black Grunt
 Rosefish
 Rough Dab: See Rusty Flounder
 Round Pompano
 Round Robin
 Rudder-Fish, Banded
 Rudder-Fish, Black
 Runner
 Rusty Flounder

 Sabre-Fish: See Cutlass-Fish
 Sail-Fish
 Sailor's Choice: See Red-Mouth Grunt and Scuppaug
 Salmon, Kelp: See Cabrilla
 Salmon, Quaddy: See Pollock
 Salmon, Sea: See Pollock
 Salmon: See Squeteague
 Salmon Trout: See Squeteague
 Salmon, White: See Amber-Fish
 Salpa: See Drummer
 Sand Dab: See Rusty Flounder
 Sand Mullet: See Striped Mullet
 Salt Water Tailor: See Bluefish
 Sardine: See Sardine and Anchovy
 Sardine, American: See Pogy Herring
 Sardine, California
 Sardina: See California Sardine
 Savanilla: See Tarpum
 Savega: See Pogy Herring
 Saw-Belly: See Glut Herring
 Scabbard-Fish: See Cutlass-Fish
 Scad
 Scamp Grouper
 School Cod: See Cod
 Scoodled Skulljoe: See Haddock
 Scorpene
 Scorpion: See Scorpene
 Scrod: See Cod
 Scrode: See Cod
 Sculpin: See Scorpene
 Sculpin, Daddy: See Sea Robin
 Sculpin, Deep-Water: See Sea Raven
 Scup: See Scuppaug
 Scuppaug
 Sea Bass: See Sea Bass and Squeteague
 Sea Bat: See Sea Robin
 Sea Bream: See Sheepshead
 Sea Cat: See Gaff-Topsail Catfish
 Sea Drum: See Black Drum
 Sea Lawyer: See Gray Snapper
 Sea Mink: See Kingfish
 Sea Pogy: See Scuppaug
 Sea Rabbit: See Puff-Fish
 Sea Raven
 Sea Robin
 Sea Salmon: See Pollock
 Sea Trout: See Squeteague
 Senorita-Fish
 Sergeant-Fish: See Cobia
 Sergeant-Major
 Shad, Bug: See Pogy Herring

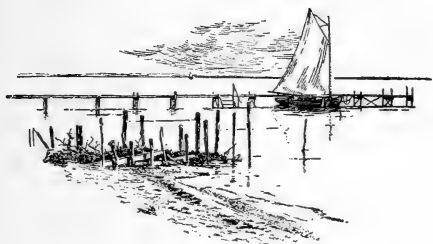
Shad, Common
Shad, Forerunner: See Hickory Shad
Shad, Gizzard: See Mud Shad
Shad, Hairy-Back: See Mud Shad
Shad, Hard-Head: See Pogy Herring
Shad, Hickory: See Hickory Shad and Mud Shad
Shad, Lake: See Mud Shad
Shad, Mud
Shad-School Cod: See Cod
Shad, Tailor: See Hickory Shad
Shad, White: See Common Shad
Shad, White-eyed: See Mud Shad
Shad, Winter: See Mud Shad
Shad, Yellow-Tail: See Pogy Herring
Shadine: See Pogy Herring
Shark's Valet: See Pilot Fish
She Cults: See Squeteague
Sheepshead: See Sheepshead, Butterfish, and Red-Fish
Sheepshead, Three-Tail: See Moon-Fish
Shiner: See Pogy Herring
Shiner, Blunt-nosed: See Horse-Fish
Shiner, Pug-nosed: See Horse-Fish
Shoal-Water Cod: See Cod
Shoemaker: See Runner
Shore Cod: See Cod
Shore Pompano: See Round Pompano
Silver Cero: See Mackerel
Silver Eel: See Cutlass Fish
Silver-Fish: See Tarpum
Silver Hake
Silver King: See Tarpum
Silver Moon-Fish
Silver Mullet
Silver Perch: See Yellow-Tail
Silver Sides: See Tarpum
Silver-spotted Tunny
Skipjack: See Bluefish, Bonito, Butter-Fish, Runner,
Jurel, and Leather-Jacket
Skip Mackerel: See Young Bluefish
Skulljoe: See Haddock
Slippery Dick: See Blue Parrot-Fish
Smelt
Smooth Flounder
Snapper, Bastard: See Mangrove Snapper
Snapper, Black: See Cod and Gray Snapper
Snapper, Brown: See Red Grouper
Snapper, Gray
Snapper, Mangrove: See Mangrove Snapper and Pensacola Snapper
Snapper, Pensacola
Snapper, Red
Snapper, Red-bellied: See Red Grouper
Snapper: See Young Bluefish and Rosefish
Snapping Mackerel: See Young Bluefish
Snip-nosed Mullet: See Black Rudder-Fish
Snook: See Cobia and Ravallia
Snorer Croaker
Sole, American
Spade-Fish: See Moon-Fish
Spanish Flag
Spanish Mackerel: See Spanish Mackerel and Bonito
Spanish Monterey Mackerel
Sporada: See Surf-Fish
Spear-Fish: See Bill-Fish
Spearing: See Anchovy
Speckled Garruta
Spice Mackerel: See Common Mackerel
Spot

- Spotted Black Rockfish
Spotted Cabrilla
Spotted Cero: See Mackerel
Spotted Corsair
Spotted Grouper
Spotted Sand Flounder
Spotted Trout: See Squeteague
Sprat: See Glut Herring
Sprat Whitebait: See Branch Herring
Squeteague
Squid Hound: See Striped Bass
Squid School Cod: See Cod
Squirrel-Fish: See Squirrel Fish and Red-Mouth Grunt
Squirrel Hake: See Hake
Squit: See Squeteague
Star-Fish: See Butter-Fish
Starling: See Rock Trout
Staten Island Herring: See Hickory Shad
Streaked Bass: See Striped Bass
Striped Bass
Striped Bonito
Striped Fish: See Yellow-Fish
Striped Mullet
Sturgeon
Suckermang: See Squeteague
Surf-Fish
Summer Flounder
Sunfish: See Horse-Fish
Sun Dial: See Spotted Sand Flounder
Sword-Fish
- Tailor: See Hickory Shad
Tailor Shad: See Hickory Shad
Tambor: See Red Rockfish
Tarpon: See Tarpum
Tarpum
Tautog
Tauna: See Albicore
Ten-Pounder: See Big-eyed Herring
Thimble-Eye: See Chub Mackerel
Thread Herring: See Mud Shad
Three-tailed Porgie: See Moon-Fish
Three-Tail Sheepshead: See Moon-Fish
Tinker Mackerel: See Tinker Mackerel and Common Mackerel
Toad-Fish
Toad-Fish, Rock: See Sea Raven
Tom Cod: See Tom Cod and Kingfish
Ton: See Horse Mackerel
Tripple-Tail: See Flasher
Treefish
Trout, Ocean: See Pogy Herring
Trout, Rock
Trout, Salmon: See Squeteague
Trout, Sea: See Squeteague
Trout, Spotted: See Squeteague
Tuna: See Pacific Bonito and Horse Mackerel
Tunnina: See Albicore
Tunny: See Tunny, Striped Bonito, and Horse Mackerel
Tunny, Long-finned
Tunny, Silver-spotted
Turbot: See Summer Flounder
Turbot, Greenland
Tusk: See Cusk
- Vermilion Fish
Viuva: See Widow Rockfish
Wall-eyed Herring: See Branch Herring

Warsaw Jew-Fish: See Black Grouper
Water Flounder: See Spotted Sand Flounder
Weakfish: See Squeteague
Whitebait: See Anchovy and Glut Herring
Whitebait, Sprat: See Branch Herring
White-eyed Shad: See Mud Shad
White-Fish: See Pogy Herring
White Hake: See Hake
White Salmon: See Amber-Fish
White Sea Bass: See Squeteague
White Shad: See Common Shad
Whiting: See Silver Hake, Harvest-Fish, and Kingfish
Widow Rockfish
Window-Pane: See Spotted Sand Flounder
Winter Flounder: See Common Flounder
Winter Shad: See Mud Shad
Woho: See Bill-Fish
Worm-Cod: See Cod

Yellow-backed Rockfish
Yellow-Fin: See Yellow-tailed Croaker and Squeteague
Yellow-Fish
Yellow Mackerel: See Jurel
Yellow-Tail: See Yellow-Tail, Amber-Fish, Pogy Her-
ring, and Runner
Yellow-Tail Rockfish
Yellow-tailed Croaker
Yellow-Tail Shad: See Pogy Herring
Young Bluefish
Young Drum: See Banded Drum







Popular Fresh-Water Fishes



How the Angler Takes Them

You've weak-fish, carp and turbot, pike and plaice;
There's not a pool or tiny water-trace
Where swam not myriads of the finny race
Easily taken.

JACOB STEENDAM:
Praise of New Netherland, 1661.

POPULAR FRESH-WATER FISHES

Bass, Big-Mouth Black (Large-Mouth Black Bass, Oswego Bass, Jumper, Jumping Bass, Leaper, Leaping Bass, Night Bass, Moss Bass, Trout, Chub, Welshman, Marsh Bass, River Bass, Rock Bass, Slough Bass, White Bass, Green Bass, Spotted Bass, Green Perch, Yellow Perch, Black Perch, Speckled Hen, etc.): Caught with a four-ounce or six-ounce fly rod in fly-fishing and a six-ounce or eight-ounce bait rod in bait-fishing. My line for fly-fishing is a fine one of enamelled silk; for bait fishing I use a fine, plain, black raw-silk line. My leader is a fine, round, brown-stained, single gut of twelve feet in length; my reel, a light-weight rubber-and-german-silver multiplier for bait-fishing and an ordinary common-click rubber reel for fly-fishing. Range: Atlantic slope of the continent east of the Rocky Mountains, occurring in the Great Lakes, the upper part of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins, the Red River of the North as far as Manitoba, in latitude 50° , all the rivers of the Southern States, from the James to the St. John, and in the lower streams and bayous connected with the Gulf of Mexico, to Texas, latitude 27° . Weighs up to eight pounds. One weighing twenty pounds is said to have been taken in Florida. The appropriate flies and other lures are the same as those enumerated for the Small-Mouth Black Bass.

Bass, Small-Mouth Black (Jumper, Jumping Bass, Leaper, Leaping Bass, Perch, Trout, Mountain Trout, Bronze-Backer, Marsh Bass, Night Bass, River Bass, Rock Bass, Slough Bass, Little Bass, Little-Mouth Bass, White Bass, Green Bass, Spotted Bass, Green Perch, Yellow Perch, Black Perch, Speckled Hen, etc.): Caught in ponds, lakes, and rivers with the artificial fly and helgramite, crawfish, cricket, shrimp, grasshopper, worm, and small fish, on a four-ounce or six-ounce fly

rod for fly-fishing, and a six-ounce or eight-ounce bait rod for bait-fishing. Weighs in the average two and a half pounds. Specimens of seven pounds have been reported. Range: Atlantic slope of the continent east of the Rocky Mountains, occurring in the Great Lakes, the upper parts of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins, and in the waters north to latitude 47° , west to Wisconsin, and southward to latitude 33° . Abundant in the rivers and lakes of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, and Canada, and the lakes and ponds of Maine. Successful flies: La Belle, Cheney, Shad-Fly, White Miller, Scarlet Ibis, Gray Hackle, Brown Pennel, Professor, and all of the sober-hued patterns. For fly-fishing use a silk enamelled line; for bait-fishing a black raw-silk line. Leaders: Single, long, and fine. For stream fly-fishing use flies a trifle smaller than the ordinary Bass fly and a trifle larger than the Brook Trout fly. The northern season begins in early July and lasts up to cool weather.

Bass, Rock (Rock Sunfish, Goggle-Eye, Red Eye, War-Mouth, etc.): Caught during the summer and autumn in clear waters of lakes, ponds, and rivers, in the Great Lakes region and the Mississippi Valley, with worm and small-fish bait, on the smallest Black Bass rod and tackle. Weighs up to one and a half pounds.

Bass, Strawberry (Northern Crappie, Calico Bass, Strawberry Perch, Grass Bass, Bitterhead, Lamplighter, Bank Lick Bass, Bar Fish, Razor Back, Chinquapin Perch, Silver Bass, Big Fin Bass, Goggle Eye, Goggle-Eyed Perch, etc.): Caught with light Black Bass rod and tackle and baits in clear, quiet waters abundantly in the Great Lakes region and the upper Mississippi, and is diffused throughout the Mississippi Valley and the streams of the Carolinas and Georgia east of the mountains. Weighs up to three pounds; common weight, one pound.

Bass, White (Striped Lake Bass): Caught on a four-ounce or six-ounce Brook Trout fly rod or light Black Bass bait rod and delicate tackle, with worm and minnow bait, abun-

dantly in the Great Lakes region, and in fair numbers in the Ohio, the upper tributaries of the Mississippi, and many of the streams farther south. Inhabits lakes and ponds and deep parts of rivers. Averages in weight from one to three pounds. Is often confounded with and closely resembles the Striped Bass of salt water.

Bass, Yellow (Bar Fish, etc.): Caught on a light Brook Trout rod or a small Black Bass bait rod, and a light reel, line, and leader, with minnow bait, in the lower Mississippi and its deep and sluggish tributaries. This species also resembles the Striped Bass (salt water), and is graded with the White Bass. Averages in weight from one to three pounds.

Bream (Golden Shiner, Roach, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly, the same as used for Brook Trout, and with small bits of worm, in streams, rivers, ponds, canals, and bayous where the bottoms are carpeted with aquatic plants. Common in the Middle States and the South. Weighs up to one pound and a half.

Carp, Gold (Gold Fish, Red Fish, Silver Fish, Scarlet Fish, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle and worm, fish-roe, or dough-paste bait, in ponds, where it has been introduced from Japan by the Fish Commission.

Carp, King (Mirror Carp, Saddle Carp, etc.): Caught in the summer at the pond bottom on any light fresh-water rod with worm, fish-roe or dough-paste bait. The line should be entirely of gut—fine, round, and clouded. To this attach a No. 4 quill float and a single split shot six inches from the hook. This species has large scales that run along the sides of the body in rows, the rest of the body being bare.

Carp, Leather: Caught with the same bait and tackle as used for the King Carp. This species has only a few scales,—some specimens none at all,—and its skin is thick and soft.

Carp, Scale: Caught with King Carp bait and tackle. This species has regular, concentrically arranged scales.

Carp-Sucker (Carp, Spear-Fish, Sail-Fish, Quill-Back, Skim-Back, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in the Ohio River.

Carp-Sucker (Carp, Susquehanna Carp, Mattapony Carp, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait east of the Alleghanies, from New York to Alabama. Common in Pennsylvania and in the Mattapony and Pamunky rivers of Virginia. Attains a weight of three pounds.

Catfish (Cat, White Cat, Sea Cat, White Catfish, Halibut-Steak, Bullhead, Channel Cat, Blue Cat, etc.): Caught in bottom-fishing in rivers, lakes, and ponds; the common one-pound to four-pound Bullhead of the North and East, and the two-pound to five-pound White Catfish of the Potomac and Susquehanna, on light tackle; the four-pound to ten-pound Blue Catfish of the West and South, on medium tackle, and the one-hundred-pound Catfish of the Great Lakes, and the one-hundred-and-fifty-pound Channel Cat of the Mississippi, on heavy tackle. Baits: Worm and small fish.

Chub: Caught on light Brook Trout tackle with worm bait. There are about fifty species in the West, Far West, and the South known as Chub and Mullet. They average from two to eighteen inches. Some forms attain a length of six feet. These are caught on heavy tackle. Utah Lake has two species. Numerous other species abound between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Among these are the Pescadito of the Rio Grande region, the Leather-Sided Minnow of the Provo River and Salt Lake Basin, and the Red-Sided Shiner of the upper Missouri and the Great Lakes. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, and New Mexico have several species of Chub known generally as Chub and Mullet. The Columbia and Sacramento rivers have a species referred to as Pike and Shepawl that attains a length of four feet. Another species, found in the lower course of the Rio Colorado, attains a length of five feet. The Split-Tail, eighteen inches in length, is common in the Sacramento. The

Cut-Lip Chub, Day Chub, or Negro Chub of eight inches is abundant in the basin of the Susquehanna. The Hard-Mouth Chub, found in the rivers of Oregon and Washington, attains a length of one foot. The River Chub or Horny-Head Chub, attaining a length of twelve inches, is found from New York to Utah and Alabama.

Crappie (Croppie, Bachelor, New Light, Campbellite, Sac-a-lait, Chinquapin Perch, Bridge Perch, Goggle-Eye, Tin Mouth, Speckled Perch, Shad, John Demon, etc.): Caught on light Black Bass tackle in the Southern States, with worm and minnow bait. Weighs up to three pounds; one-pound specimens are more common. This fish to the Southern angler is what the Strawberry Bass (Northern Crappie) is to the rodman of the North and West.

Dace, Horned (Chub, Corporal, Corporaalen, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly with Brook Trout tackle and flies in all the small streams and ponds from western Massachusetts to Nebraska and southward. It is a handsome, lively game-fish that attains a length of one foot.

Drum, Lake (Sheepshead, Perch, Gray Perch, White Perch, Croaker, Crocus, Thunder-Pumper, Gaspergou, Jewel Head, Maleshoganay, etc.): Caught abundantly in large bodies of water throughout the Western States from the Great Lakes to the Rio Grande. Weighs up to sixty pounds.

Eel: Caught on any sort of tackle in bottom-fishing with any sort of bait, worms in particular, in almost any water. A short and stiff but light rod and a short, stout leader are best for special service.

Grayling: Caught during the autumn season in the stirring edge-waters of pools below rapids in clear and cold streams in Michigan and Montana and British America and Alaska, on a light Brook Trout fly rod and Brook Trout tackle. Is the most beautiful and graceful of American fresh-water fishes. Has a smaller and more delicate mouth than the

Brook Trout, and takes the artificial fly more quietly, but is none the less a fine game-fish. Weighs up to less than two pounds. Brook Trout flies of subdued color are best for the Grayling—Oak, Queen of the Water, Brown Hackle, Professor, etc.

Herring, Branch (Alewife, Allwife, Ellwife, Ellwhoop, Big-Eyed Herring, Gaspereau, Gasperôt, Sprat, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly in Lake Ontario, the large lakes of New York, and the salt rivers of the Atlantic coast. Is common in the Albemarle, Connecticut, and Potomac rivers and off the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Herring, Inland (Alewife, Skipjack, Shad, Herring, etc.): Caught throughout the Mississippi Valley in all the larger streams, and Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. In the neighborhood of the ocean it descends to the Gulf. Attains a length of one foot. Feeds on crustaceans and worms.

Minnow (Shiner, Minnie, Menawe, Penk, etc.): Caught with bits of worm and a silk thread and needle-hook. There are four species—one in Tennessee, one in the Beaver River, Utah, one in the upper Missouri, and one in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The Black-Striped Minnow is abundant in clear streams from Ohio and Virginia to New England. Measures a few inches in length.

Moon-Eye (Moon-Eye Herring, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly and with Minnow bait in Lake Pepin and other waters. Is a handsome fish. Attains a weight of two pounds. Often takes the fly and discards it before the angler can hook the fish.

Muskellunge (Mascalonge, Maskalonge, Maskinongé, etc.): Caught with small-fish and large-frog bait, on the stoutest bait-casting rod, and the same reel, line, leader, etc., used in ocean surf-fishing for Striped Bass and Red Drum. Found in the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and other rivers of our northern boundary. Is a member of the Pike family. Resembles the Pike and the Pick-

erels (same family) in form. Weighs up to eighty pounds.

Perch, White: Caught on Brook Trout tackle with the artificial fly and with worm, shrimp, and small-fish bait in brackish and fresh waters—mostly on the flat clay and muddy bottoms of shallow places in tidal rivers. Is abundant in the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the lakes and streams of the St. John River, New Brunswick, in the Tar and Neuse rivers of North Carolina, and the creeks that flow into the Delaware River. Weighs up to two pounds; averages seven to nine ounces. In fly-fishing, use small bright-colored flies of the Brook Trout patterns.

Perch, Yellow: Caught with Brook Trout tackle in nearly all ponds, rivers, and lakes of the Atlantic Slope on the artificial fly and with worm and minnow bait. A six-ounce bait rod for bait-fishing; a four-ounce fly rod for fly-fishing. Flies: Those of red, gray, brown, and white. Haunts: Sandy and pebbly bottoms partially covered with vegetation in quiet waters. Averages a half-pound in weight; specimens weighing one, two, three, and even four pounds have been taken.

Pickerel, Chain (Common Pickerel, Jack, etc.): Caught on an eight-ounce bait rod and a bait reel with minnow and frog bait in rivers, lakes, and ponds of the United States. Weighs up to eight pounds. The Pickerel is a member of the Pike family.

Pickerel, Humpback: Caught with the same bait and tackle as the Chain Pickerel. Common in the Mississippi Valley. Is a diminutive member of the Pike family.

Pickerel, Long Island (Brook Pickerel, Pond Pike, Trout Pickerel, Trout Pike, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle, in the ponds and streams of Long Island, New York. Is a diminutive Pike; does not grow much over ten inches in length. Favors worm and minnow bait and the artificial fly (Scarlet Ibis, etc.), which it will gamily rise to in the shallow streams

Pike (Jack): Caught with Muskellunge tackle and bait commonly in the Great Northern Lakes region—the same waters frequented here by Muskellunge. Rivals the Muskellunge in size and cogency. In Eastern America, the Pike ranges south to Ohio, and north to British America. The large specimens are often confounded with the Muskellunge.

Pike-Perch (Blue Pike, Salmon, White Salmon, Jack Salmon, Jack, Sauger, Yellow Pike, Gray Pike, Green Pike, Grass Pike, Okow, Doree, Dory, Glass-Eye, Wall-Eye, Wall-Eyed Pike, Pickerel, Horse-Fish, Ground Pike, etc.): Caught in the summer and autumn on medium Black Bass bait tackle and (stream fish) on Brook Trout fly tackle, with crawfish, frog, minnow, and worm bait in bait-fishing; and a large, dark-colored Bass fly for morning and a lighter fly for evening in fly-fishing. It is not a Pike or a Perch; it is a distinct species that resembles both the Pike and the Perch, hence its name. Is found in Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Georgia, and Arkansas. Inhabits, deep places in lakes, and rapids and pools in the smaller waters. Averages in weight from one to four pounds; seldom exceeds ten pounds, but there are records of specimens weighing twenty and thirty pounds.

Roach (Dace, Chub, Fall Fish, Chiven, Cousin Trout, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle on the artificial fly and with worm bait in the streams of the Eastern and Middle States east of the Alleghanies. Is a fine game-fish weighing up to four pounds. It is common in the Delaware Basin, the Susquehanna, and the headwaters of the Atlantic-flowing streams of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Salmon, Atlantic: Caught in the spring and early summer, June being a favorite month, on the artificial fly with a fifteen-and-a-half-foot salmon rod, a salmon click reel, holding one hundred feet of water-proofed tapered silk salmon line and a fine long salmon-leader. The season lasts from May 1 to August 15. Found mostly in Canada, in the Restigouche, the Cascapedia, the St. John, the York, the

Godbout, the Mingan, the Mosit, and the Natisquan rivers. Is angled for with much the same method as employed in Brook Trout fly-fishing. Leaps from the water when hooked. The tails of swift rapids, the pools between two cascades, and still, deep reaches are likely spots. Flies: Jock Scott, Fairy, Dusty Miller, Fiery Brown, Black Ranger, Dark Admiral, Silver Gray, and Silver Doctor. Weighs up to fifty pounds; averages, in the rivers, fifteen pounds.

Salmon, Landlocked (Wininnish, Ouinnish, Sebago Trout, etc.): Caught with Salmon or medium Brook Trout tackle on the artificial fly in swift currents below dams and rapids. Leaps two and three feet clear of the water when hooked. Is identical with the Atlantic Salmon—same species—and exhibits no radical differences excepting that it does not go to salt water. Abundant in Maine and Canada. Weighs up to twenty pounds. Averages two to five pounds. Flies: Yellow, yellow and black, gray, red and gray, and brown and black.

Salmon, Pacific: There are four well-known species of Pacific Salmon—the Gorbusha (Humpback Salmon, Dog Salmon, Holia, Hone, Haddoh, Lost Salmon, etc.), of five pounds, ranging from the Sacramento River to Alaska-Behring Island, and Kamtchatka; the Nerka (Blue-Back Salmon, Red-Fish, Suk-Kegh, Saw, Quai, Suck-Eye, etc.), of fifteen pounds, ranging from the Columbia River, the Yukon, and Behring Island to Japan and Kamtchatka; the Kisutch (Silver Salmon, White-Fish, White Salmon, Coho, Skowitz, Hoopid, etc.), of twenty pounds, ranging from Sacramento to Behring Island and Kamtchatka; the Keta (Dog Salmon, Kayko, Musquaw, Qualoch, Nisqually, Ktla-why, Le Kai, etc.) of twelve pounds, ranging from San Francisco northward to Hotham Inlet, Alaska, and the Quinat (Chouicha, etc.) of one hundred pounds, ascending the large rivers of California, and occurring northward to the Yukon in Alaska. All of these Salmon are taken in nets, and the last species, the largest and most important of the genus, is caught by the angler with medium tackle and salmon-roe bait, and, it is

claimed, with the artificial fly. The Quinнат Salmon resembles the Atlantic Salmon, the king of game-fishes, if we ignore the dark spots the Quinнат has on its back and sides.

Salmon Trout, Black-Spotted (Silver Trout, Black Trout, Black-Spotted Trout, Preestl, etc.): caught on the artificial fly in the Rocky Mountain region, the lakes of New Mexico, Utah, Western Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. The young are abundant in Puget Sound, and are occasionally taken along the California coast. Weighs up to thirty pounds.

Salmon Trout, Brown (Brown Trout, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly practically the same as Brook Trout are taken. Same rods, tackle, and flies. Introduced in this country from Europe. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Salmon Trout, Rainbow (Rainbow Trout, Golden Trout, Golden Salmon, Brook Trout, Speckled Trout, Mountain Trout, etc.): Caught with the artificial fly in fresh streams and salt rivers. Occurs from near the Mexican line to Oregon and has been successfully introduced in the Eastern and Northern States, where it is taken upon ordinary Brook Trout tackle—light fly rod, fine leader, click reel, etc. Flies, same as those flailed for Brook Trout. Season: Same as Brook Trout. Weighs up to six pounds.

Salmon Trout, Steel-Head: (Hard-Head, Steel-Head Trout, etc.): Caught mostly in nets. Reaches a weight of twenty-two pounds. Found along the Pacific coast from the Sacramento River northward to Alaska. Abundant in the Columbia and Frazer rivers in the spring. Inhabits river-mouths.

Salmon Trout, Kansas River: Caught on Brook Trout tackle from the Kansas River to the upper Missouri. Reaches twenty-four inches in length.

Salmon Trout, Loch Leven (Loch Leven Trout, etc.): Introduced to this country from Europe, in streams in Michigan, Maine, and other States. Is taken on the artificial fly the same as Brook Trout.

Salmon Trout, Rio Grande: Abundant in the headwaters of the Rio Grande, Rio Colorado, and their tributaries; occurs in Bear River and the streams of Utah.

Salmon Trout, Lake Tahoe (Lake Tahoe Trout, Silver Trout, Black Trout, et.): Caught in Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and the streams of the Sierra Nevada on Brook Trout tackle. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Salmon Trout, Waha Lake (Waha Lake Trout, etc.); Caught on Brook Trout tackle. A local form of the Black-Spotted Salmon Trout, found in Waha Lake, a landlocked mountain tarn in Washington.

Shad, Common (White Shad): Caught with Brook Trout tackle in the springtime at the mouths of fresh rivers on the artificial fly, the gaudy, Scarlet Ibis on a small hook being a favorite pattern. Cast early in the morning and from five o'clock to eight o'clock in the evening. Is taken in nets in salt rivers along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Shad, Mud (Winter Shad, Lake Shad, Hairy-Back, Thread Herring, Gizzard Shad, White-Eyed Shad, Hickory Shad, etc.): Caught in Lake Erie and Lake Michigan and in the sea and brackish waters all along the Atlantic coast from Delaware Bay southward to Mexico. Is abundant in the reservoirs and larger streams of the Mississippi Valley, the Potomac, and St. John's rivers and other localities. Enters all streams after becoming landlocked. Entered the Great Lakes through the canals.

Shiner (Red Dace, Red Fin, Minnow, Minnie, etc.): Caught in all the streams from New England to Kansas and Alabama, on Brook Trout tackle with bits of worm. Reaches a length of ten inches.

Sturgeon: Caught with heavy tackle and small-fish bait in bottom-fishing in the Great Lakes, Lakes Piquette and St. Croix, the James, Rappahannock, Mississippi, Susquehanna, Potomac, and other large rivers. There are

two species on the Atlantic coast, one with a shorter and blunter nose than the other. The sturgeon attains a length of twelve feet, and a weight of three or four hundred pounds, and leaps entirely out of the water at dusk. Its mouth is on the under surface of its head, it has no teeth, and it grubs for its food in the mud.

Sucker, Buffalo (Buffalo-Fish, etc.): Caught on Black Bass tackle and worm bait in the Mississippi and its tributaries. Attains a weight of fifteen pounds.

Sucker, Big-mouthed Buffalo (Gaspergou, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle in the larger streams of the Mississippi. Weighs up to fifty pounds.

Sucker, Black Horse (Missouri Sucker, Gourd-Seed Sucker, Suckerel, Shoenaher, etc.): Caught on Black Bass tackle and worm and minnow bait in the river channels of the Ohio and Mississippi. Attains a weight of fifteen pounds.

Sucker, Brook (White Sucker, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in all bodies of water from New England to Colorado. In the Great Lakes it attains a length of two feet; in brooks, ten inches.

Sucker, Chub (Barbel, Sweet Sucker, Creek-Fish, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait from Maine to Texas. Attains a length of one foot.

Sucker, Hammer-Head (Stone-Roller, Hog Sucker, Mud Sucker, Stone Toter, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in rapids and shoals of cold and clear water from the Great Lakes southward. It should not be called Mud Sucker as it favors running streams. Attains a length of two feet.

Sucker, Rabbit-Mouth (Hare-Lip, Split-Mouth, May Sucker, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle and worm bait in Tennessee rivers and some Ohio streams. Attains a length of eighteen inches.

Sucker, Red Horse (Mullet, Brook Mullet, Lake Shad, etc.): Caught on Black Bass tackle and worm bait pretty generally east of the Rocky Mountains excepting Eastern New England. Attains a weight of four pounds.

Sunfish (Pumpkin Seed, Sunny, Brim, Perch, Pearch, Red-Breast, Red-Headed Bream, Red-Bellied Bream, Copper-Nosed Bream, Red-Bellied Perch, Blue Sunfish, Blue Bream, Dollardee, Black Warmouth, Goggle-Eye, Warmouth, Big Mouth, Sun Perch, etc.): Caught in the ponds and lakes in the Great Lake region and the coastwise streams from Maine to Georgia on the artificial fly and the angle-worm with light Brook Trout fly tackle. Haunts quiet places in clear and still waters. Weighs up to one and a half pounds in the lakes; averages smaller in the ponds.

Tench: Caught in weedy spots of muddy-bottom places with worm bait and small Carp tackle. Common in the Potomac and other waters. Measures a few inches in length.

Trout, Brook (Speckled Trout, Mountain Trout, Fontinalis, Speckled Beauty, Spotted Trout, etc.): Caught in the spring and summer in clear streams, lakes, and ponds, on the artificial fly. Favors eddies, riffles, pools, and deep spots under the banks of the stream and near rocks and fallen trees. Feeds on small fish, flies, and worms. Breeds in the autumn. Weighs up to ten pounds in large waters. There is a record of one weighing eleven pounds. This specimen was taken in Northwestern Maine. Averages three quarters of a pound to one pound and a half in the streams, and one pound to three pounds in the lakes and ponds. Occurs between latitude $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 55° , in the lakes and streams of the Atlantic watershed, near the sources of a few rivers flowing into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and some of the southern affluents of Hudson Bay, its range being limited by the western foothills of the Alleghanies, extending about three hundred miles from the coast, except about the Great Lakes, in the northern tributaries of which it abounds. It also inhabits the headwaters of the Chattahoochee, in the southern spurs of the Georgia Alleghanies

and tributaries of the Catawba in North Carolina, and clear waters of the great islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—Anticosti, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland; and abounds in New York, Michigan, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Long Island, Canada, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. For the larger specimens use a six-ounce fly rod; for the tiny mountain specimens, a four-ounce fly rod. Leaders: Single, fine, and long. Reel: Small click. Flies: 6 to 14 on the streams and 4 to 6 on the lakes and ponds. Patterns: Quaker, Oak, Coachman, Dark Stone, Red Hackle, Blue Bottle, Bradford, Wren, Cahil, Brown Drake, Brandreth, Canada, Page, Professor, Codun, Dark Coachman, and the Palmers—green, gray, red, and brown. Use dark colors on bright days and early in the season; lighter shades on dark days, in the evening, and as the season grows warmer.

Trout, Greenland (Canada Sea Trout): Caught in midsummer on medium Brook Trout tackle in Labrador, the rivers of considerable size in Canada, and the lakes of Greenland. Rivals the Atlantic Salmon in size, and is a fine sporting species. Averages two pounds in weight. It frequents the sandy pits that are uncovered at half-tide. Higher up the rivers it is found in the pools.

Trout, Lake (Togue, Fresh-Water Cod, Tuladi, Lunge, etc.): Caught on medium tackle with the troll and minnow bait in deep water, and, early in the season, near the surface, the young rising to artificial trout flies in rapid water. Occurs in all the great lakes of New Brunswick and in many similar waters in Maine. Attains a weight of twenty-one pounds. Haunts deep water as a rule, though often steals to the shoals and shores in search of food, small fish, early in the morning and at twilight.

Trout, Lake (Siscowet, Siskawitz): Caught on medium tackle and small-fish bait along the north shores of Lake Superior. Haunts deep water and feeds upon a species of sculpin. Attains a weight of thirty pounds; averages four pounds. Its habits closely resemble those of the Mackinaw Lake Trout.

Trout, Lake (Mucqua, Bear Trout, etc.): Caught in deep water on medium tackle and small-fish bait on the south shore of Lake Superior. Closely resembles the Siscowet Lake Trout of the same lake, if it is not, as many think, merely a local variety of the same form.

Trout, Lake (Winnipiseogee Trout): Caught on medium tackle and small-fish bait in Lake Winnipiseogee and supposedly in Lake George.

Trout, Lake (Mackinaw Trout, Namaycush, Lake Salmon, Salmon Trout, etc.): Caught with medium tackle on the troll and with minnow bait in deep water in the chain of Great Lakes from Superior to Ontario, also in Lake Champlain, New York, and other lakes of the United States and British America, occurring also to the northeastward, in Mackinaw River and in the Knowall River, Alaska. Is known as Mackinaw Trout in Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and as Lake Salmon and Salmon Trout in the lakes of northern New York. Is said to attain a weight of nine ty pounds, and a length of six feet.

Trout, Malma (Bull Trout, Speckled Trout, Lake Trout, Red-spotted Trout, Salmon Trout, Dolly Varden Trout, Chewagh, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle in fresh water and Black Bass tackle in the ocean. Occurs in northern California, west of the Cascade Range, throughout the Aleutian Islands, and northward to Colville River in Alaska, and is not unknown at Behring Island, and Plover Bay, Siberia. Taken in the sea it is called Salmon Trout; in the lakes it is called by all the names apprenticized above. In salt-water it feeds upon shrimp, smelt, young trout, sand lance, anchovy, herring, etc.; in fresh water, small fish, worms, etc. Weighs up to fourteen pounds in the ocean; averages smaller in the lakes.

Trout, Oquassa (Blue Back Trout): Caught on Brook Trout tackle in the lakes of western Maine, New York, and New Hampshire. Attains a length of ten inches.

Trout, Saibling: Caught on Brook Trout tackle in Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin. A native of northwestern Europe, introduced in American Brook Trout waters.

Whitefish: There are several species—the Whitefish inhabiting the Great Lakes and British America; the Lake Whitefish (Lake Herring, Michigan Herring, Cisco, etc.) of one foot length, ranging from the Great Lakes northeastward to Labrador; the Geneva Lake Whitefish (Frostfish, etc.) of Lakes Michigan, Ontario, and western New York, particularly Geneva Lake; the Mongrel Whitefish occurring in the upper Great Lakes and northward to Alaska; the Menomonee Whitefish, occurring in the lakes of New England, the upper Great Lakes, and northwestward to Alaska; the Rocky Mountain Whitefish (Mountain Herring, Round-Fish, Shad Waiter, etc.) of one pound, occurring in the upper tributaries of the Missouri, the streams flowing into the Columbia, and the clear lakes from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; the Blue-Fin Whitefish (Black-Fin, etc.) of the deep parts of Lake Michigan, and deep lakes near Madison, Wis., and the Whitefish (Inconnu) of the Mackenzie River and its tributaries, Yukon and Kowak rivers, Alaska, a species said to attain a weight of forty pounds.

Popular Salt-Water Fishes



How the Angler Takes Them

So gaat het hier: dat's Werelts overvloed,
(Waar mee de Mensch word koninglijk gevoed
Door gulle gunst des milden gevers) doet

Hem vaak vergeeten.

Steenbrasse, Steur en Dartien en Knor-haan.

En *Zee-Baars* die geen vorst sal laten slaan

En Kabellan: en Salm, die (wel gebrään).

Is vet, en voedig.

JAKOB STEENDAM, *t' Louf van Nieu Nederland*, 1661.

POPULAR SALT-WATER FISHES

Albicare (Carcane, Tunnina, Tauna, Mackerel, Bonito, etc.): Caught on the troll in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Is well-known in the Gulf of Mexico. Attains a weight of forty pounds.

Amber-Fish (Jack-Fish etc.): Caught abundantly on medium tackle with crab, clam, worm, and small-fish bait just below the surface off the West Florida coast and the Carolina coast. Weighs up to fifteen pounds.

Amber-Fish (Rock Salmon, etc.): Caught near Pensacola in company with the preceding species, which it resembles in appearance and habits, though growing to a greater weight.

Amber-Fish (Yellow-Tail, White Salmon, Cavasina, etc.): Caught by trolling along the coast of California. Ranges from Cape San Lucas northward to the Santa Barbara and Coronados Islands. Weighs up to forty pounds.

Anchovy (Sardine, Spearing, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on Brook Trout tackle, with bits of clam and worm, abundantly in the Atlantic waters about Ft. Macon, Ga., Woods Holl, Mass., and New Jersey and New York; in the Pacific abundantly in sheltered bays from British Columbia to Chili. Attains a length of six inches. Is the principal food of the Bonito, Salmon, Mackerel, Sea Bass, Barracuda, etc.

Bass, Sea (Blackfish, Black Will, Black Harry, Hannahills, Bluefish, Rock Bass, Black Bass, etc.): Caught on bottom places in the summer and autumn, particularly July to October, with shrimp, killy, and clam bait—the large specimens in the ocean, and the small

ones in the bays, near sod banks, wrecks, etc., during flood tide and the first and last of the ebb tide. Weighs up to five pounds; averages one and a half pounds. Range: North of Cape Cod to the sandy coast of Texas. Common about New York. Tackle: Medium casting-rod in the ocean; eight-ounce bait rod in the bays; linen line, stout single leader, multiplying reel, swivel sinker, and a No. 2 or $\frac{2}{0}$ sproat hook.

Bass, Black Sea (Jew-Fish): Caught in deep water about the islands of the Pacific, from the Farallones to below San Domingo; weighs up to five hundred pounds; small fish for bait; heaviest rod and tackle.

Bass, Striped (Rock, Rock Fish, Squid-Hound, Green-Head, Streaked Bass, etc.): Caught in the surf from April to November; August, September, and October best; in the Hudson River in the spring and autumn; high and low tide, night and day; abounds in waters where rocks prevail and near sod banks in line with rocky shores. The bay and river Striped Bass average in weight one to ten pounds; those of the sod banks, two to five pounds; in the heavy surf and deep ocean, three to sixty pounds. Range: The Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Common near New York. Bait: Small eel, shrimp, crab, and worm. Tackle: For large surf fish, a medium casting-rod, multiplying reel, linen line, Salmon leader, swivel sinker, large sproat hook, and a gaff. For bay and river: Eight-ounce bait rod, multiplying reel, fine linen line, or a fine braided, black, raw silk line, fine leader, swivel sinker, No. $\frac{2}{0}$ sproat hook, and a landing net. For sod-bank fishing: The same without sinker.

Beshow (Black Cod, Horse Mackerel, Candle-Fish, etc.): Caught on worm and small-fish bait in rather deep water from Monterey northward to Sitka. Abundant in Seattle. Weighs up to five pounds.

Bill-Fish (Spear-Fish, Woho, etc.): Caught on the heaviest tackle in the western Atlantic from the West Indies to southern New England. Resembles the Swordfish in move-

ments, feeding, and size, though its bill is not as long as that of the Swordfish, and it attacks vessels the same as the Swordfish. Leaps from the water when hooked.

Blackfish, Rock: Caught on small tackle with clam bait near Charleston, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla. Resembles the Sea Bass, though a smaller species. For Blackfish see Tautog.

Blacksmith: Caught along reefs of rocks on light tackle from Santa Barbara Islands southward. Is of dusky color, and weighs up to two pounds.

Bluefish (Horse Mackerel, Skipjack, Salt-Water Tailor, Greenfish, etc.): Caught near the surface by still-fishing with crab and small fish bait, by trolling with a lead, cedar, bone, or pearl imitation squid, in the ocean and its surf and bays, on any tide from early summer to November, and by still-fishing in deep channels, creeks, and rivers with crab and small-fish bait—spearing, menhaden, etc. Weighs from one to fifteen pounds. Range: Central Brazil and the Guianas through the Gulf of Mexico and north to Nova Scotia, though not found in the Bay of Fundy. Common near New York. Tackle: Heavy casting rod, multiplying reel, stout linen line, $\frac{5}{8}$ sproat hook, snelled with wire.

Bluefish, Young (Snapper, Snapping Mackerel, Skip Mackerel, etc.): Caught near the surface with crab, shrimp, worm, clam, or small killyfish, spearing, etc., in bays, creeks, channels, rivers, and in the ocean near inlets and breakwaters from August to early November. Averages eight inches in length. Common near New York. Tackle: A light Trout rod, small hook, click reel, light linen line, and a stout single leader; no sinker.

Boccacio (Boccac, Merou, Jack Tom Cod, etc.): Caught (adult) about reefs in deep water and the young nearer shore from Santa Barbara Islands to Cape Mendocino, on crab, clam, and small-fish bait. Weighs up to five pounds.

Bonito (Skipjack, Spanish Mackerel, etc.): Caught on Bluefish bait and tackle on the surface of deep waters in the open ocean. Occurs on the Atlantic coast in the summer between Cape May and Cape Sable; off Cape Hatteras, off Block Island, off Long Island, the mouth of the Chesapeake, and in the Gulf of Mexico. Weighs up to ten pounds. Two species of Bonito are common on the Pacific coast—one closely related to that of the Atlantic, and another known as the Striped Bonito, which see.

Bonito, Pacific (Spanish Mackerel, Skipjack, Tuna, etc.): Caught on the troll a half mile from shore. Weighs up to twelve pounds. Ranges from San Francisco southward to Chili. Abundant in Monterey Bay and about the Santa Barbara Islands in the summer and autumn. Resembles the Bonito of the Atlantic.

Bonito, Striped (Albicare, Tunny, etc.): Caught with the troll on the Pacific coast. Is occasionally observed in the Atlantic, specimens being taken off Massachusetts.

Butter - Fish (Dollar - Fish, Sheepshead, Pumpkin-Seed, Star-Fish, Harvest-Fish, Skipjack, etc.): Caught in the summer on light tackle with bits of clam, crab, worm, and shrimp bait south to South Carolina and north to Maine. Measures up to eight inches in length.

Cabrilla (Kelp Salmon, Black Bass, Lockee Cod, etc.): Caught near rocks in deep waters of the Pacific, with small-fish bait and Tautog tackle. Weighs up to five pounds. Ranges from San Francisco to Cerros Island, and is abundant about Santa Barbara Islands.

Cabrilla, Johnny (Rock Bass): Caught in the same waters with the same bait and tackle described for Cabrilla. Weighs up to five pounds.

Cabrilla, Spotted (Rock Bass): Caught in the same waters with the same bait and tackle as described for Cabrilla, though a smaller species.

Catfish: Caught on heavy tackle with small-fish bait from Cape Hatteras to the Gulf of Mexico. Occurs near New York.

Catfish, Gaff-Topsail (Brackish Water Catfish, Sea Cat): Caught on heavy tackle with small-fish bait from Cape Cod to Florida; occasionally about New York.

Cavally (Horse Crevallé, etc.): Caught in the bays and open sea on medium tackle with crab and small-fish bait, on the Gulf coast and in West Florida, from May until late fall. Rare specimens have been taken as far north as Massachusetts. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Cavally, Goggle-eyed (Horse-eyed Jack, Goggler, Goggled-eyed Jack, Cicharra, etc.): Caught in the West Indies, along the Atlantic coast north to Vineyard Sound, and in the Gulf of California. Resembles the Cavally in weight and form.

Chogset (Bergall, Cunner): Caught with bits of clam, worm, or crab on Trout tackle—four-ounce rod, delicate line and leader, click reel, split-shot sinker—in the same waters frequented by small Blackfish, on any tide, from April to late November. Averages a half-pound to three quarters of a pound in weight. Specimens weighing two pounds have been taken. Range: Massachusetts to Delaware Bay. Common about New York.

Cobia (Crab-Eater, Sergeant-Fish, Cubby-Yew, Bonito, Coal-Fish, Snook, etc.): Caught in deep, clear waters on heavy tackle with small-fish bait, from the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Cod. Is common in Florida. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Cod (Codfish, Piker, Scrod, Scrode, Rock Cod, Rockling, Red Cod, Shoal-Water Cod, Shore Cod, Inshore Cod, Worm-Cod, Clam-Cod, Black Snapper, Black Biter, Brown Cod, Groundkeeper, Ground Tender, Grouper, Bank Cod, School Cod, Deep-Water Cod, Herring Fish, Herring Cod, Squid School Cod, Pasture School Cod, Shad School Cod, George's Fish, George's Cod, Pine-Tree Cod, Night Cod,

etc.): Caught near the bottom with clam and skimmer bait in the open ocean in the day, and in the surf at night, on any tide from October to early April. Weighs from one to one hundred and fifty pounds. Found in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and polar oceans. Common near New York. Tackle: A stiff casting-rod, a strong linen line, a multiplying reel, and a Kirby-Limerick $\frac{7}{8}$ hood close to a swivel sinker.

Cod, Cultus (Codfish, Ling, Bastard Cod, Buffalo Cod, Blue Cod, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait in rocky places of considerable depth from Santa Barbara to Alaska. Abundant north of Point Conception. Weighs up to sixty pounds.

Corsair: Caught on clam, crab, worm, and small-fish bait in deep water from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to one and a half pounds.

Corsair, Spotted: Same bait, weight, and range as the Corsair.

Croaker (Crocus, Ronco, etc.): Caught from New York to the Gulf of Mexico on medium tackle with shrimp bait in shoal water, grassy bottoms. Measures up to eighteen inches.

Croaker, Chub: An allied species to the preceding. Same tackle. Common in Charleston.

Croaker, Little (Little Bass, Cognard, etc.): Caught from Tomales Bay to Santiago, abundantly from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to one pound.

Croaker, Red (Roncador, Black Roncador, etc.): Caught from Point Conception southward. Weighs up to four pounds.

Croaker, Snorer (Roncador, etc.): Caught from Santa Barbara southward. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Croaker, Yellow-Tailed (Roncador, Yellow-Fin, etc.): Caught from Santa Barbara southward. Weighs up to three pounds.

Cusk (Tusk, etc.): Caught on clam bait along rocky ledges in deep water of the North Atlantic from Cape Cod to Newfoundland and Greenland. Curls its tail round the angles of the rock when hooked and is difficult to capture. Its skin rises in great blisters when taken from the water.

Cutlass-Fish (Sabre-Fish, Scabbard-Fish, Silver Eel, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle in the tropical Atlantic, on the coast of Brazil, in the Gulf of California, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and north to Woods Holl, Mass. Is abundant in the St. John's River, Florida, in the Indian River region, and in the Gulf of Mexico. Reaches a length of five feet. Often throws itself into the fisherman's boat.

Dolphin: Caught in the Atlantic mid-ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A beautifully colored fish, often caught by sailors at sea. There are two species.

Drum, Banded (Little Drum, Young Drum): Caught on medium Blackfish tackle with clam, crab, and worm bait over oyster-beds during high tide, from June to early November. Is the young of the Black or Sea Drum. Occurs near New York.

Drum, Black (Sea Drum): Caught in bottom waters and the surf with surf clam (skimmer) and soft clam and crab bait on heavy tackle, same as used for surf Striped Bass. Most abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and the Southern Atlantic States; caught in the surf on the New Jersey shore, particularly at Anglesea, in the spring and summer; occasionally farther north. Weighs up to eighty pounds. Is the adult of the Banded Drum.

Drum, Red (Channel Bass): Caught on the bottom of the ocean and in the surf from July to late October with menhaden or clam bait, menhaden preferred. Weighs up to forty pounds. Abundant in the Carolinas, in Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico, and is taken in the surf on the New Jersey coast. Tackle: Stiff casting-rod, stout linen line, multiplying reel, swivel, sinker, and No.4-a Virginia hook.

Drummer (Salpa, Johnny, Biggy-Head, Cabezon, etc.): Caught on the Pacific coast. There are about eighteen species represented by these appellations. They resemble the Atlantic Sea Raven and Sea Robin in appearance and habits.

Eel: Caught on the bottom of most any water, regardless of tide, with any sort of bait; favors bits of clam, shrimp, and worms; is more often taken in the spring and autumn during flood tide on a small hook tied near the sinker. Weighs up to four pounds. Common near New York. Tackle: a stiff bait-rod, short, stout leader, multiplying reel, linen line.

Flasher (Triple-Tail, Black Perch, Grouper, Black Triple-Tail, etc.): Caught on medium tackle with clam and shrimp bait from the St. John's River to Massachusetts. Is abundant about Charleston, from June to September. Occasionally small specimens are taken in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay and off New Jersey. Rare small individuals have been taken off Long Island. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Flounder, Common (Winter Flounder, Mud Dab, Flat-Fish, Negro-Fish, etc.): Caught on sandy and soft black-mud bottoms of bays and rivers during ebb tide in deep spots, and flood tide in shallow places, in February, March, April, October, and November, with bits of clam and sand-worm bait. Weighs up to three pounds. Ranges from Chesapeake Bay to the Bay of Fundy, to the eastern shores of Nova Scotia, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the coast of Labrador. Common near New York. Tackle: Light bait-rod, small multiplying reel, fine linen line, single leader, and a small hook tied near a light swivel sinker.

Flounder, Four-spotted: Caught on Flounder bait and tackle from Cape Cod to New York, and two other smaller species are taken off the Southern States, one abundantly off the coast of South Carolina, and the other from Cedar Keys south to Key West. Weighs up to one pound. Resembles the Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke) in form.

Flounder, Pole (Deep Sea Flounder, etc.): Caught in the deep basins of Massachusetts Bay and ranges nearly to Greenland. Is difficult to hook owing to its small mouth.

Flounder, Rusty (Sand Dab, Rough Dab, etc.): Caught on Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke) bait and tackle from Woods Holl, Mass., to Greenland. Weighs up to five pounds.

Flounder, Smooth (Fool Fish, Christmas Flounder, Christmas Fish, Eel-Back, etc.): Caught on Flounder bait and tackle off Salem, Mass., Portland and Belfast, Me. Is abundant in Bluelight Cove, Casco Bay, about Christmas time. Weighs up to one pound and a half.

Flounder, Spotted Sand (Water Flounder, Window-Pane, Daylight, etc.): Caught on Flounder bait and tackle from Bucksport, Me., to Fort Macon, N. C. Averages a half-pound in weight. Is transparent.

Flounder, Summer (Plaice, Brail, Brill, Puckermouth, Fluke, Turbot, etc.): Caught on sandy bottoms of bays and channels and in the surf and ocean proper, during both tides, from June to early November, with crab and small-fish bait. Weighs two to eight pounds. Specimens of twenty pounds have been taken. Abundant from Cape Cod to Florida. Common near New York. Tackle: An eight-ounce bait rod, multiplying reel, linen line, a three-foot salmon leader, No. 5 Carlisle hook, and a swivel sinker.

Fly-Fish: Caught on bits of clam, crab, worm, and small-fish bait in deep water about Monterey and the Farallones. Weighs up to one pound.

Garibaldi (Gold-Fish, Red Perch, etc.): Caught in rocky places on light tackle about the Santa Barbara Islands and southward to Lower California. Is of brilliant orange tint. Weighs up to three pounds

Garrupa, Black and Yellow (Codfish, etc.): Caught with small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from San Nicholas Island to San Francisco. Weighs up to two pounds.

Garrupa, Flesh-Colored: Caught with small-fish bait from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to three pounds.

Garrupa, Green (Green Rock-Fish, etc.): Caught with small-fish bait in rocky places of shallow water from San Diego to Monterey. Common south of Point Conception. Weighs up to three pounds.

Garrupa, Red (Rock-Fish, Rock Cod, etc.): Caught with small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from San Nicholas to Puget Sound. Weighs up to six pounds.

Garruta, Speckled (Rock Cod, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait from Monterey to Puget Sound, in water of moderate depth. Weighs up to three and a half pounds.

Grouper, Black (Warsaw Jew-Fish): Caught on the heaviest rod and tackle, by bottom-fishing with mullet and crab bait; abounds in the Gulf of Mexico; weighs up to three hundred pounds.

Grouper, Coney: Caught on stout tackle in the Florida reefs with small-fish and crab bait.

Grouper, Red (Brown Snapper, Red-bellied Snapper, Cherna, etc.): Caught by bottom-fishing with stiff surf tackle with crab and small-fish bait; abundant in the Gulf of Mexico, particularly about Florida. Weighs up to fifty pounds. Is called Red-bellied Snapper and Brown Snapper in Florida, and Groper and Red Groper in the New York markets.

Grouper, Scamp (Rock-Fish, Baccalao): Caught on ordinary Grouper and Snapper tackle all the year round about Key West and the Gulf of Mexico. Weighs up to thirty pounds. Rock-Fish is the Florida name applied to several species of Grouper.

Grouper, Spotted (Hind): Caught on heavy rod and tackle with small-fish and crab bait in deep-water bottoms. Abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and the reefs of south Florida. Weighs up to fifty pounds.

Grunt, Black (Ronco Grande, Hogfish, etc.): Caught about Florida and in the Gulf waters with shrimp and clam bait on light tackle. One of a half dozen species of Grunt. See Red-Mouth Grunt.

Grunt, Red-Mouth (Squirrel-Fish, Hogfish, Pig-Fish, Flannel Mouth, Margate-Fish, Sailor's Choice, etc.): Caught in the Gulf waters and about Florida with clam and shrimp bait on light tackle. The various species of Grunt are miniature counterparts of the Red Snapper. See Black Grunt.

Haddock (Finnan Haddies, Skulljoe, Scooled Skulljoe, etc.): Caught in bottom-fishing on clam banks, only in the Atlantic, on Cod bait and tackle. Found with the Cod on all the northern fishing-grounds as far south as the capes of Delaware. Taken in Fisher's Island Sound in winter and spring. Abundant on Nantucket Shoals, north of Cape Cod, in the Gulf of Maine, in the Bay of Fundy, and in the Basin of Minas, on the coast of Nova Scotia, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the Bay of Chaleur. Weighs up to seventeen pounds; averages three and four pounds.

Hake (Squirrel Hake, White Hake, Ling, Old English Hake, etc.): Caught during the winter in the ocean regardless of tide in the day, and in the small surf at night at high tide; October to early June best. Abundant in Massachusetts Bay, in the Bay of Fundy, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Occurs near New York. Tackle and bait: Same as for Cod, though the Hake in weight averages less than the Cod. Ranges our coast from New York to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Hake, California (Merluccio, Horse Mackerel, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle with clam and small-fish bait, from the Island of Santa Cruz to Alaska. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Hake, Silver (Whiting, etc.): Caught on Cod bait and tackle in the middle depths of the Atlantic Ocean. Feeds on small fish. Averages a foot in length.

Halibut (Flat-Fish, Deep Sea Flounder, etc.): Caught on heavy tackle and fish bait in

the North Pacific, the North Atlantic, and the Western Atlantic south to the fortieth parallel and north to Cumberland Gulf. Stragglers have been taken off Sandy Hook, N. J., Block Island, N. Y., and Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y. On the Pacific coast it ranges from the Farallone Islands northward to Behring Straits. Is a cold water species. Resembles the Summer Flounder (Plaice, Fluke) and the Common Flounder in form. Weighs up to three hundred pounds. The small specimens are called Chicken Halibut.

Harvest-Fish (Whiting, etc.): Caught on light tackle with bits of clam, crab, etc., from the Gulf of Mexico to New York in harvest time. Is abundant at the mouth of the Chesapeake and along the Southern coast.

Herring, Atlantic: Caught on the surface of the ocean and its bays, inlets, etc., mostly in October and November, during early morning and evening at high tide, with shrimp and killy bait. Averages three quarters of a pound in weight. Distributed throughout the whole of the North Atlantic. Common near New York. Tackle: Light bait-rod or Trout fly-rod, fine linen line, small reel, single leader, No. 1 sproat hook. The young are sold in the markets under the name of Whitebait.

Herring, Big-eyed (Ten-Pounder, Horse Mackerel, etc.): Caught all along the coast from Martha's Vineyard southward; also throughout the West Indies, on the coast of South America, on both coasts of Mexico, at the Cape of Good Hope, in East Africa, Arabia, and China.

Herring, Branch (Alewife, Allwife, Ellwife, Ellwhoop, Big-eyed Herring, Wall-eyed Herring, Gaspereau, Gasperât, Sprat, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly in the spring, in salt rivers of the Atlantic coast, and also in Lake Ontario and the large lakes of New York. Is common in the Albemarle, Connecticut, and Potomac rivers, and off the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Herring, Glut (Alewife, English Herring, Blue-Back, Kyack, Kyauk, Saw-Belly, Cat-

Thrasher, Sprat, Whitebait, etc.): Caught on the artificial fly in the spring, in salt rivers of the Atlantic coast. Is common in the Albemarle, Chesapeake, Ogeechee, and St. John's rivers and off the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Herring, Pacific: Caught all along the coast the same as the Atlantic Herring, which it resembles in size, appearance, and quality. Is abundant northward. Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay are fairly alive with it in the summer time. Attains a length of about a foot.

Herring, Pogy (Menhaden, Pogie, Pogy, Hard-Head, Pookagan, Poghaden, Hard-Head Shad, Bony-Fish, White-Fish, Mossbunker, Bunker, Marshbanker, Alewife, Bay Alewife, Pilcher, Green-Tail, Bug-Fish, Bughead, Bug-Shad, Fat-Back, Yellow-Tail, Yellow-Tail Shad, Shiner, Herring, Savega, American Sardine, American Club-Fish, Shadine, Ocean Trout, etc.): Caught in schools on the surface in bays and inlets and in the open ocean during the summer in the coastal waters of all the Atlantic States from Maine to Florida, in winter only south of Cape Hatteras. Has mouth bristles instead of teeth. Feeds upon vegetable matter, minute crustaceans, and the sediment of bay bottoms, containing organic matter. Is the most abundant species of fish on the eastern coast of the United States, and is the principal food of the larger salt water fishes—striped bass, bluefish, squeteague, pollock, cod, garfish, swordfish, whiting, horse mackerel, shark, whale, dolphin, bayonet-fish, bonito, etc. The Menhaden is phosphorescent at night.

Hog-Fish: Caught on medium tackle abundantly at Key West and along the Florida coral reefs. Is a brilliant red in color. Weighs up to fifteen pounds.

Horse-Fish (Moonfish, Humpbacked Butterfish, Sunfish, Jorobado, Blunt-nosed Shiner, Pug-nosed Shiner, etc.): Caught on light tackle with bits of clam, crab, and worm bait in the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, and southward along the coast of Panama.

Abundant in the West Indies, and a frequent summer visitor all along the Atlantic coast as far north as Massachusetts. Measures up to twelve inches. Often confounded with the Moon-fish, which it resembles.

Jurel (Hard-Tail, Cojinua, Jack-Fish, Skip-jack, Jack, Buffalo Jack, Horse Crevallé, Yellow Mackerel, etc.): Caught abundantly on the Gulf coast of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Measures up to fifteen inches in length.

Jurel, Cuba: Caught abundantly in the West Indies and along the Gulf coast of the United States.

Kelp-Fish: Caught on light tackle about Santa Catalina Island and southward. Weighs up to one pound.

Killyfish (Killie, Mummie, Mummichog, Gudgeon, etc.): Caught with light Brook Trout tackle and worm and clam bait. Common in the Southern and Middle States and in New England. Is a popular bait fish, especially in Plaice (Fluke) fishing.

Kingfish (Queenfish, Hake, Barb, Tom Cod, Black Mullet, Sea Mink, Whiting, etc.): Caught on an eight-ounce bait rod, fine linen line, multiplying reel, long leader, No. 1 to No. 3 sproat hook, and a swivel sinker, with clam, crab, shrimp, or worm bait. Abounds from New York to Florida. In the North is best taken during the early flood tide from June to November in the surf, and near hard, sandy bottom places in deep, clean water at the edge of channels, and again over oyster beds. Weighs up to six pounds.

Lady-Fish (Bone-Fish, Grubber, etc.): Caught on medium Striped Bass tackle with crab, worm, and small-fish bait in the West Indies, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America, and uncommonly along the Atlantic shores as far north as Cape Cod. Is also found about the Bermudas and Cape Verde Islands, in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and on the coast of Japan. On the coast of California it is taken with the Mullet in San Diego Bay. Is

a slender, silvery fish that leaps from the water when hooked and fights like the fresh-water Black Bass. Averages two to three pounds in weight.

Leather-Jacket (Skipjack, etc.): Caught throughout the West Indies and south as far as Bahia, and on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America, on the troll and with small-fish bait. Rarely observed between Florida and Newport, R. I. A beautiful and graceful fish that leaps from the water in pursuit of its prey—smaller fishes.

Mackerel, Chub (Thimble-Eye, Big-Eye, Bull Mackerel, etc.): Caught on the same gear as Common Mackerel. Found at Pensacola, Florida, Charleston, S. C., and off New England. Occasionally visits the coast of New York in great numbers in the autumn.

Mackerel, Common (Spike, Tinker): Caught on a white artificial fly or feathered squid, or bits of menhaden and clam and a wire gimp snood, with a light bait-rod. Inhabits the North Atlantic Ocean; abounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, along the coasts of New England and the Middle States. Measures up to eighteen inches and weighs up to three and a half pounds.

Mackerel, Frigate: Caught the same as Common Mackerel, which it resembles in size and shape. Has been taken off Block Island, N. Y., and in great abundance between Montauk Point and George's Bank. Is common in the West Indies and other parts of the tropical Atlantic.

Mackerel, Horse (Ton, Tuna, Tunny, etc.): Caught with steel shark hooks with fish bait. Occurs in the Western Atlantic, north to the Gulf of St. Lawrence from June to October. Weighs up to one thousand pounds. Thirty taken off Gloucester, Mass., in 1878, weighed in the aggregate, thirty thousand pounds.

Mackerel, Silver Cero: Caught on the troll in the open sea, occasionally as far north as Massachusetts. Is a West Indian species, weighing up to twenty-five pounds.

Resembles the Spanish Mackerel in appearance and habits. Has been observed at Santo Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, Martinique, Porto Rico, and Brazil, and, rarely, at Woods Holl, Mass.

Mackerel, Spanish: Caught on the surface of deep waters in the open ocean, like the Bonito, on Bluefish bait and tackle. Weighs up to nine pounds. Occurs in the Atlantic from Cape Cod to the Gulf of Mexico. Also abounds along the Pacific Coast of Mexico and the Gulf of California. Off the coast of New York and Southern New England is most numerous in July and August. In the Gulf States it is called King-Fish.

Mackerel, Spanish Monterey: Caught on the troll. Occurs in Monterey Bay in September and November. Weighs up to eight pounds. Resembles the common Spanish Mackerel in appearance and quality.

Mackerel, Spotted Cero (King Cero, etc.): Caught in the West Indies on the troll in the open sea. Weighs up to thirty pounds, and reaches six feet in length. Has been observed in Cuba, San Domingo, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Key West, and Brazil.

Mackerel, Tinker (Easter Mackerel): Caught northward to Monterey Bay on Common Mackerel gear. Measures up to fourteen inches in length.

Medregal (Bonita, etc.): Caught in South Florida and along the coasts of the Carolinas. Common in Bermuda and Cuba. Measures up to two feet in length.

Moon-Fish, Silver (Horse-Head, Look-Down, etc.): Caught on light tackle with clam, crab, and worm bait on the Atlantic coast abundantly as far north as Massachusetts, and is found in the West Indies, in Brazil, and the Gulf of Mexico. Same size and form as the Horse-Fish with which it is often confounded.

Moon-Fish (Spade-Fish, Angel-Fish, Porgee, Porgy, Three-Tail Sheepshead, Three-Tailed

Porgee, etc.); Caught on light tackle with clam and worm bait about wharves, rock piles, and old wrecks, occasionally about New York, more commonly on the coasts of Alabama, Louisiana, and West Florida, where it is found throughout the summer and fall in the bays. Occurs at Guatemala, Texas, North Carolina, San Domingo, and Jamaica, the coasts of South Carolina and California, and at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Measures up to fifteen inches.

Mullet, Silver: Caught with the same tackle and bait as that used for Striped Mullet; is found in the same waters, and is of the same habits, though not so large as the Striped Mullet. There are seventy species of Mullet. The Silver and Striped species are the most common.

Mullet, Striped (Jumping Mullet, Sand Mullet, Fat-Back, Bluefish Mummichog, Big-eyed Mullet, etc.): Caught on medium tackle in bottom-fishing with a bait made of banana fruit and cotton and flour. Occurs in the West Indies, the Gulf, and from Lower California to Peru. Is abundant in Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. Small specimens are taken off the New Jersey and Connecticut coasts. Weighs up to six pounds. There are fully seventy species of Mullet. This species and the Silver Mullet are the most common.

Parrot-Fish, Blue (Slippery Dick, etc.): Caught on light tackle in Florida and Bermuda. Is noted for its gorgeous colors.

Pilot-Fish (Shark's Vallet, etc.): Caught in the open sea, rarely about New York. Common in tropical seas, accompanying the Shark. Measures up to twelve inches.

Pollock (Coal-Fish, Quaddy Salmon, Sea Salmon, etc.): Caught near the surface on medium tackle with the Cod and Haddock. Favors clams and small-fish bait. Common in the Eastern Atlantic. Often taken in May off Cape Cod and in Massachusetts Bay in the night time with a surface bait of small Herring. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Pollock, Alaska (Beshow, Coal-Fish, etc.): Caught in deep water on Pollock bait and tackle from Monterey to Behring's Straits. Measures up to two feet in length.

Pompano: Caught but rarely with hook and line, on clam bait with light rod and tackle. Occurs in both Atlantic and Pacific waters, ranging on our eastern coast north to Cape Cod, south to Jamaica, east to the Bermudas and west in the Gulf of Mexico, and appearing in southern Massachusetts in June and July. Is found on the South Florida coast all the year. Four species occur in the Atlantic and three in the Pacific waters.

Pompano, African (Permit): Caught in the Gulf of Mexico, mostly along the Florida coast. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Pompano, Banner (Gall-Topsail, etc.): Caught in Florida, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, and the West Indies.

Pompano, California: Caught on light tackle with worm, crab, and clam bait on the entire coast of California and Oregon in the summer and fall. Is abundant about Santa Barbara and Soquel. Weighs up to half a pound.

Pompano, Round (Shore Pompano, Alewife, etc.): Caught in the North and South Atlantic and various parts of the Indian Ocean. Small specimens have been taken about Vineyard Haven, Mass., and Beaufort, S. C.

Puff-Fish (Sea Rabbitt, Rabbitt-Fish, Blow-Fish, etc.): Caught on light tackle and nearly all bottom baits from Massachusetts southward. Fills itself with air when taken out of the water and swells to the size of a toy balloon. Is of milk-white color.

Rasher: Caught on small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Ravallia (Snook, Robalo, Ravaljo, Ravallie, etc.): Caught on medium tackle with small-fish bait from Florida to Rio Janeiro in the Atlantic, and from the Gulf of California to at

least Callao in the Pacific. Weighs up to twenty pounds.

Red-Fish (Fat-Head, Sheepshead, etc.): Caught on medium tackle, principally in California, with clam, crab, and small-fish bait. Weighs up to fifteen pounds. Is found from Point Conception southward to Cerros Island.

Rockfish, Black (Black Bass, Pesce Prêtre, Priest Fish, etc.): Caught on small-fish, crab, and clam bait in water of moderate depth from Santa Barbara to Vancouver Island. Abundant in Tomales Bay, Monterey, and San Francisco. Weighs up to five pounds.

Rockfish, Black-banded: Caught on small-fish bait in deep waters from Monterey northward. Weighs up to four pounds.

Rockfish, Brown: Caught on worm, crab, and small-fish bait from San Martin Island to Puget Sound. Weighs up to four pounds. Small specimens caught from all the wharves in shallow water.

Rock-fish, Grass (Garrupa, etc.): Caught on crab, worm, and small-fish bait in water of moderate depth from San Nicholas to Humboldt Bay. Abundant south of Point Conception. Weighs up to four pounds.

Rockfish, Orange (Red Rock-Cod, Red Rockfish, Fliaum, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait in deep water from Monterey to Puget Sound. Weighs up to ten pounds.

Rockfish, Red (Tambor, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait in deep water from Santa Barbara to Puget Sound. Weighs up to twelve pounds.

Rockfish, Red Alaska: Caught on small-fish, clam, and crab bait about the Aleutian Islands. Weighs up to one pound.

Rockfish, Queen (Reina, etc.): Caught on clam, crab, and small-fish bait in deep water about Monterey and the Farrallones. Weighs up to two pounds.

Rockfish, Spotted Black (Black Bass, Black Rockfish, Pesce Prêtre, etc.): Caught on small-fish, clam, and crab bait from Monterey to Puget Sound. Weighs up to five pounds.

Rockfish, Widow (Viuva, etc.): Caught on small-fish, crab, and clam bait in deep water from Santa Barbara to Monterey. Weighs up to four pounds.

Rockfish, Yellow-Backed: Caught in rather deep water on crab, clam, and small-fish bait from Monterey to Puget Sound. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Rockfish, Yellow-Tail (Green Rockfish, Rock Cod, Yellow-Tail, etc.): Caught in deep water near shore on small-fish bait from Santa Catalina Island to Cape Mendocino. Weighs up to seven pounds.

Rock Trout (Boregata, Boregat, Starling, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait about rocks in deep water from Puget Sound to Kamchatka. Weighs up to three pounds.

Rock Trout (Borgata, Rock Cod, etc.): Caught on clam, crab, and small-fish bait in rocky places of moderately deep water from San Louis Obispo to Alaska. Weighs up to three pounds.

Rosefish (Red Perch, Snapper, Bream, Hemdurgan, John Davy, etc.): Caught on shrimp, crab, and small-fish bait in deep water off the coast of Maine and in Massachusetts Bay; abundant just south of Cape Cod. Weighs up to fourteen pounds; common weight, twelve ounces.

Round Robin (Cigar Fish): Caught in the Bermudas and in the West Indies, and along the coast of the United States north as far as Massachusetts.

Rudder-Fish, Banded: Caught as far north as Salem and Beverly, Mass; occasionally north of Cape Cod. Resembles the Black Rudder-Fish. Measures up to eight inches.

Rudder-Fish, Black (Log-Fish, Barrel-Fish, Snip-nosed Mullet, etc.): Caught on light tackle about floating spars, barrels, etc., from New Jersey to Nova Scotia, in the summer, with bits of clam, shrimp, crab, etc. Measures up to twelve inches in length.

Runner (Skipjack, Shoemaker, Yellow-Tail): Caught abundantly on the western and southern coasts of Florida, in the bays and along the sea-beaches, preferring clear salt-water, swift currents, and sandy bottoms. Leaps from the water when pursued by larger fishes.

Sail-Fish: Caught on heavy tackle in the Atlantic, on the coast of Brazil, latitude 30° S., to the Equator, and north to Southern New England, latitude 42° N.; and in the Pacific to southwestern Japan. Reaches a length of twelve feet, and hoists a mainsail and sails like a ship. A whole fleet has been observed in Singapore, sailing like so many native boats.

Sardine, California (Sardina): Caught from Cape Mendocino to Chili; abundant southward in winter. Attains a length of less than one foot.

Scad (Horse Mackerel, etc.): Caught from Monterey southward to Chili. Weighs up to one pound.

Scorpena (Scorpion, Sculpin, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait from Point Conception southward to Ascension Island. Weighs up to two pounds.

Scuppaug (Fair Maid, Porgy, Sailor's Choice, Scup, etc.): Caught in the ocean and its bays, inlets, etc., on bits of clam from July to the middle of November; September and October best; found in the channel-bottoms during both tides. Weighs up to two pounds. Abundant from Massachusetts to the Carolina coast. Common near New York. Tackle: Light bait-rod, small multiplying reel, single leader, light linen line, small hook tied near a light swivel sinker.

Sea Raven (Rock Toad-Fish, Deep Water Sculpin, etc.): Caught on medium tackle and

any bottom-bait from New England to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Measures up to two feet in length.

Sea Robin (Grubby, Daddy Sculpin, Flying Gurnard, Sea Bat, Grunter, etc.): Caught on light tackle and any bottom-bait from the Bay of Fundy to New York. Abundant south from Cape Cod. Averages half a foot in length.

Senorita-Fish (Pescerey, etc.): Caught on the lightest tackle from Monterey southward to Cerros Island. Weighs up to less than half a pound.

Sergeant-Major (Cow-Pilot, etc.): Caught on light tackle throughout the tropical waters of the world. Is abundant along the reefs of Florida. Weighs up to one pound.

Shad, Common (White Shad): Caught in nets in salt rivers along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, and with light patterns of the small artificial fly and Brook Trout tackle at the mouths of fresh rivers in the spring. Weighs up to eight pounds.

Shad, Hickory (Matlowacca, Staten Island Herring, Long Island Herring, Forerunner Shad, Hicks, Tailor Shad, Fresh Water Tailor): Caught in the tidal rivers along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Florida. Is abundant in the region between the Chesapeake Bay and Altamaha River and intermediate waters. Makes its appearance shortly before the Common or White Shad, from which it may be distinguished by the projection and thickness of its lower jaw.

Shad, Mud (Winter-Shad, Lake Shad, Hairy-Back, Thread Herring, Gizzard Shad, White-eyed Shad, Hickory Shad, etc.): Caught in brackish waters along the Atlantic coast from Delaware Bay southward to Mexico and in Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, which it reaches through the canals. Is abundant in the Potomac and St. John's Rivers, and many other localities. Enters all streams after becoming land-locked. Is a permanent resident of the larger streams and reservoirs of the Mississippi Valley.

Sheepshead (Sea Bream, etc.): Caught on bottom-places during flood tide and the first and last of the ebb tide, among rocks, old docks, wrecks, and shell reefs from July to October with clam, oyster, and crab bait. Weighs up to fifteen pounds. Abounds from Cape Cod to the Mexican border. Common near New York. Tackle: Same as for Blackfish.

Smelt: Caught in the channels of creeks and rivers during early winter on worm bait, a foot or two from the bottom. Averages six inches in length. Abundant from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Virginia. Common near New York. Tackle: Same as that used for Spot.

Snapper, Gray (Black Snapper, Sea Lawyer, etc.): Caught on Red Snapper tackle and bait. Found in the Gulf of Mexico. Common in South Florida and Bermuda. Weighs up to eighty pounds.

Snapper, Mangrove (Bastard Snapper, etc.): Caught on Red Snapper bait and tackle in the Gulf of Mexico. Common in Charleston and Florida. Measures up to eighteen inches.

Snapper, Pensacola (Mangrove Snapper, etc.): Caught with Red Snapper bait and tackle—the young in bays, the adult in deeper waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Common in Florida. Measures up to twenty-four inches.

Snapper, Red: Caught on medium Striped Bass tackle with a bottom bait of small shark, bluefish or skipjack, and rarely with a silver or pearl squid or white rag. Ranges in the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to the Rio Grande. Is occasionally taken off New Jersey and Block Island. Found in the South, with the Sea Bass, in holes and gullies of reefs and rocks and sandy bottoms. Weighs up to thirty pounds.

Sole, American (Hog Choker, etc.): Caught on light tackle with small Flounder bait from Boston and Nahant to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Occurs in all the rivers south of the Susquehanna. Measures up to six inches in length.

Spanish Flag: Caught on small-fish bait about rocky reefs of very deep water about Santa Barbara and Monterey. Weighs up to six pounds.

Spot (Lafayette, Goody, Chub, Roach, Ma-sooka, Chopá Blanca, etc.): Caught on the same tackle as applied to the Chogset—small trout rod, click reel, light linen line and leader, split shot, etc.—with bits of clam, shrimp, and crab, regardless of tide from July to early November. Abundant from New York to the Gulf of Mexico. Averages a quarter of a pound in weight.

Squeteague (Weakfish, Yellow Fin, Suckermang, Squit, Sea Bass, White Sea Bass, Corvina, She Cults, Checutts, Bluefish, Chickwick, Sea Trout, Spotted Trout, Salmon, Salmon Trout, etc.): Caught in the ocean and its surf, bays, rivers, creeks, channels, inlets, etc., by trolling in deep waters with an artificial squid of bone, cedar, or pearl; with a light casting-rod, multiplying reel, and linen line, by surf fishing with shedder crab and killie bait and the same rod and tackle, and in bay, flat, and channel-fishing by plying medium tackle—six or eight-ounce bait or Trout rod, etc.—on shrimp, shedder crab, killie, and worm bait. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are represented by several species. The Atlantic species weighs from one to ten pounds. A specimen weighing thirty pounds is on record. One species of the Pacific weighs up to seventy-five pounds. For the Weakfish of the flats at flood tide use no sinker, or, at the most, a split shot. In the channels angle as the water rushes in at nearly flood tide also at flood tide and as the water is rushing out. In the ocean, the ebbing tide is best. In the North, the season lasts from June to October, July, August, and September being the popular months. In the South the Squeteague is called Spotted Trout, Sea Trout, and Salmon; on the Pacific coast it is referred to as Sea Bass, White Sea Bass, Bluefish, Sea Trout, and Corvina.

Squirrel-Fish: Caught with the Blackfish on small tackle with clam bait near Charleston, S. C., and southward to Brazil. Is a brilliantly tinted species.

Sturgeon: Caught with heavy tackle in bottom-fishing in the larger rivers and estuaries during the summer. There are two species on the Atlantic coast, one with a shorter and blunter nose than the other. The Sturgeon leaps entirely out of the water at dusk. It attains a length of twelve feet and a weight of five hundred pounds. Its mouth is upon the under surface of the head, and it has no teeth; it grubs for its food in the mud.

Surf-Fish (Perch, Porgy, Porgee, Minny, Sparada, Moharra, etc.): Caught in shallow water, as a rule, in the sea and bays, with small-fish, crab, clam, and worm bait on medium and light tackle, from Cerros Island to Sitka, abundantly on the coast of California. There are about twenty species of so-called Surf-Fish, forming a characteristic feature of the fauna of the Pacific coast, the group's centre of distribution being from Santa Barbara to Tomales Bay. The largest species weigh up to four pounds; the smallest measure a length of five inches.

Sword-Fish: Caught on the heaviest tackle, along the Atlantic coast of America from Jamaica, latitude 18° N., Cuba, and the Bermudas to Cape Breton, latitude 47° N.; also in Southern California, latitude 34° N., and other waters. Most abundant on the shoals near the shore and on the banks during July and August, often appearing on the frequented cruising grounds between Montauk Point and the eastern part of George's Banks in May and June. Like the Bluefish, Bonito, Squeteague, etc., the Sword-Fish pursues and feeds upon Menhaden, Mackerel, etc. Its dorsal fin and the upper lobe of its caudal fin project out of the water when the fish swims near the surface. A specimen taken off Portland weighed six hundred pounds. One taken off Edgartown, Mass., weighed seven hundred pounds, and had a sword nearly six feet in length. The species attacks vessels.

Tarpum (Tarpon, Jew-Fish, Silver King, Silver-Fish, Grand Ecaille, Savanilla, Grandykye, Giant Herring, etc.): Caught on a firm casting rod and special tarpum tackle with mullet bait. Occurs in the Western Atlantic and in the

Gulf of Mexico, ranging north to Cape Cod and south to Northern Brazil. Attains a length of six feet and a weight of eighty pounds. Is a member of the Herring family, mostly taken off Texas and Florida.

Tautog (Blackfish): Caught best during flood tide by bottom-fishing near shell reefs, rocks, wrecks, docks, sod banks, etc., in the ocean and its bays, harbors, etc., from April to late November, April, May, October, and November best. Weighs in the bays, one to ten pounds; in the ocean, up to twenty pounds. Range: St. John, N. B., to Charleston, S. C. Bait: Soft clam in the spring, hard clam, crab, and worm later on. Tackle: Same as for Striped Bass; hooks: Virginia No. 2 or No. 5.

Toad-Fish: Caught near New York. Is a small toad-like species of no value to the angler or epicure.

Tom Cod: Caught on small flounder tackle in cool weather, September to May, in bays and rivers, at half-ebb and half-flood tides, with bits of clam and worm. Does not exceed twelve inches in length. Is not the young of the Cod, as generally supposed. Is found only in the Western Atlantic—New York at the south to Cape Sable at the north.

Treefish: Caught on small-fish bait in deep water among rocks from San Martin Island to San Francisco. Weighs up to three pounds.

Tunny, Long-finned (Albicore, etc.): Caught by trolling in the open sea in June and July on the coast of California. Weighs up to twelve pounds. Found from San Francisco southward, abounding in the channels about Santa Barbara Islands.

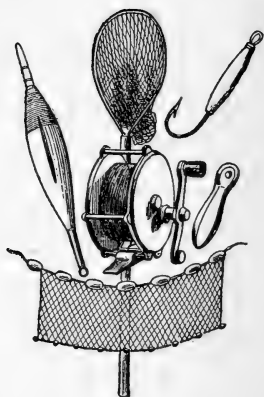
Tunny, Silver-spotted: Caught the same as the Long-finned Tunny and in the same waters.

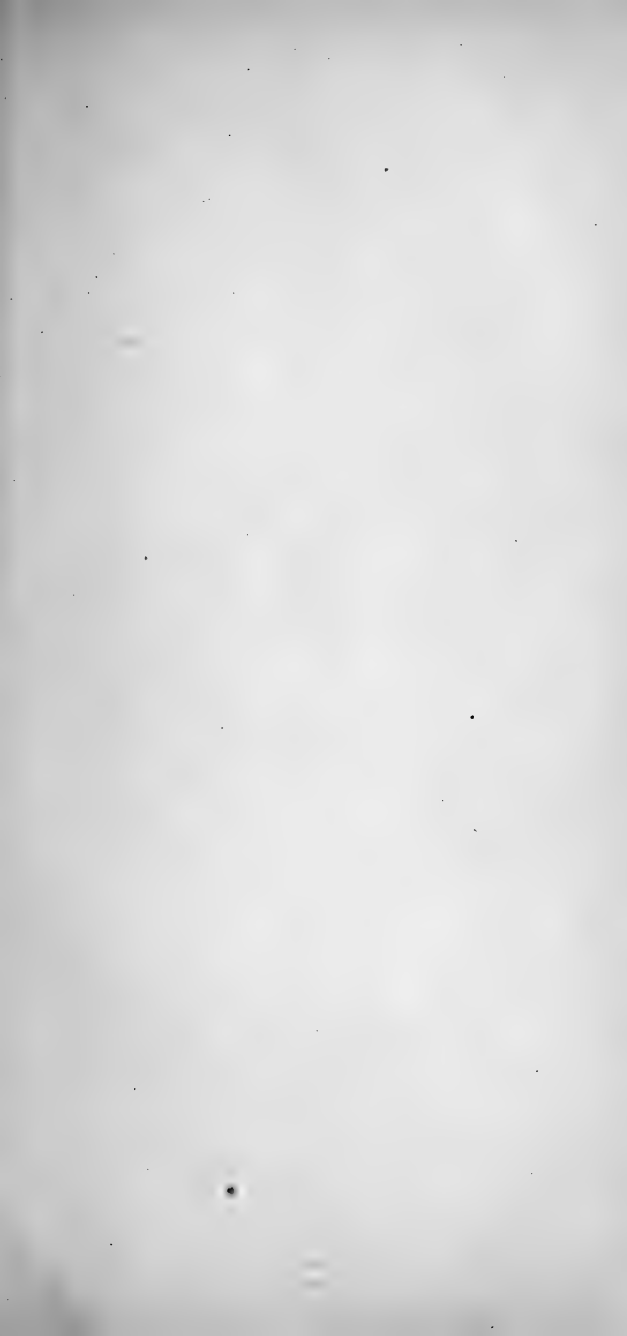
Turbot, Greenland: Caught on the off-shore banks as far south as George's Bank with Halibut bait and tackle. Weighs up to twenty-five pounds.

Vermilion Fish: (Pesce-Vermiglia) Caught only by hook and line on small-fish, crab, clam, and worm bait about rocks in deep water in Monterey Bay and the Farrallones. Weighs up to four pounds.

Yellow-Fish (Striped Fish, Atka Mackerel, etc.): Caught on small-fish bait about the Aleutian chain and the Shumagins north to Kodiak and west to Atka.

Yellow Tail (Silver Perch, Mademoiselle, etc.): Caught on light tackle with shrimp bait along the coast of New Jersey. Is abundant singly and in pairs about Beaufort, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., and common along the shores of Louisiana and Texas and the west coast of Florida throughout the year; most plentiful from May to November. Is found with the Spot and Squeteague on the grassy shoals of the bays.







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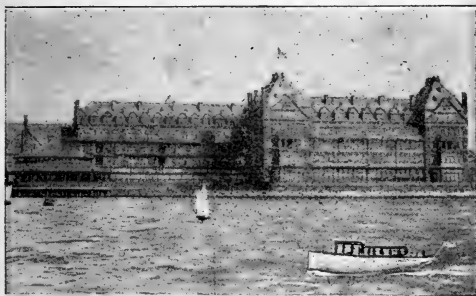


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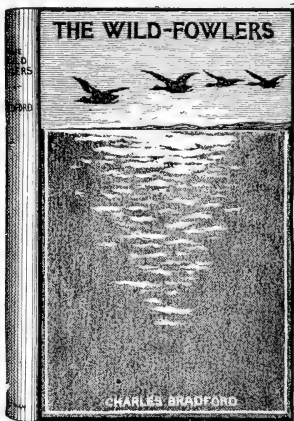
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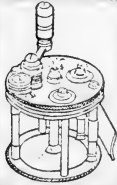
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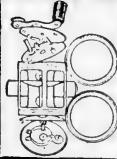
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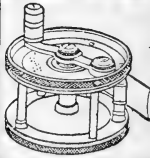
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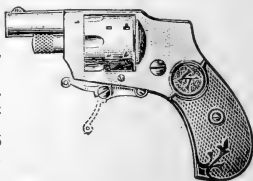
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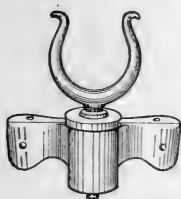
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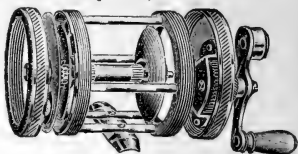
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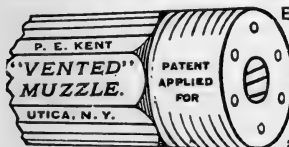
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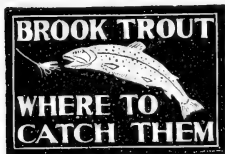
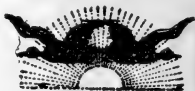
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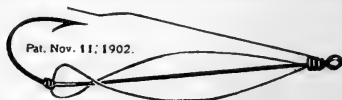
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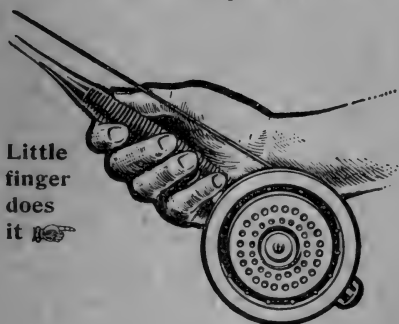



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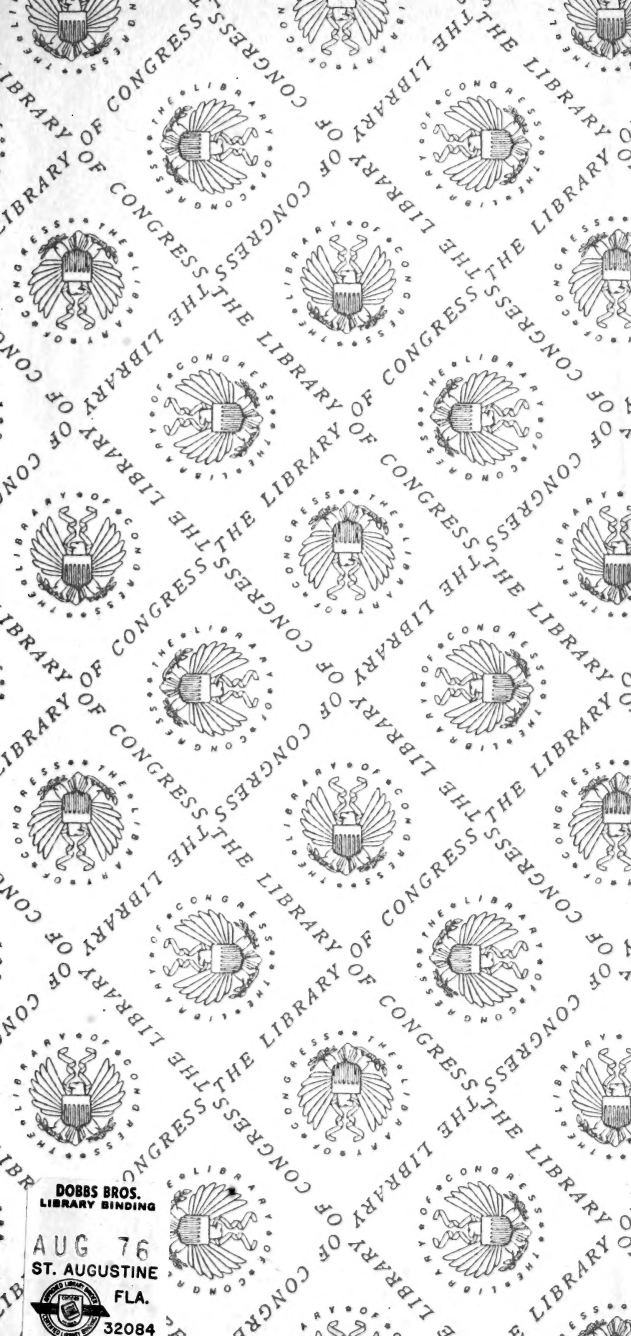
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